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JPRS L/10203

22 December 1981

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 58/81)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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BANGLADESH

BRIEFS

OPIUM ARREST REPORTED--The Kotwali police recovered ten seers of opium worth about Taka 80,000 from the possession of one Abdul Mazid at Badamtali Ghat on Friday. The police on duty challenged and arrested him while he was moving suspiciously there, says a Press release of D.M.P. Abdul Mazid hails from Toothpara in Khulna District. A case has been started against the arrested person under Opium Act. Meanwhile, acting on a secret information, a special squad of the Detective Branch of Dacca Metropolitan police recovered one .32 bore revolver from Room No. 176, S.M. Hall, Dacca University. None was arrested in this connection, the Press release added. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 15 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300/7012

INDIA

COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS IN MARKETING OPIUM TOLD

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 8 Nov 81 p 22

[Article by Shree Sondhil]

[Text]

NEEMUCH (Madhya Pradesh),
November 8.

MASSIVE godowns are being built here to store 1,200 tonnes of opium which the government has been unable to sell.

A godown to accommodate 450 tonnes of opium was recently completed at the government opium and alkaloids factory. Two more godowns of 500 tonnes and 300 tonnes capacity will be constructed soon.

The latex extracted from poppy is normally stored in polythene bags. But the bags cannot hold the weight for long and often burst. Huge quantities of opium have been lost this way, making the government realise the need for godowns. A loss of one kg. of latex means almost Rs. 350 down the drain.

According to Mr. T. S. R. Krishnan, general manager of the government opium and alkaloid works undertaking, Neemuch, the opium glut in the country is because of the entrance of many new countries into the opium market. He cites Turkey and Australia in this context. These countries extract morphine straight from the poppy plant, eliminating the opium stage. The process is a closely-guarded secret.

FALL IN DEMAND

Many of these countries were India's customers. But as they produce enough to meet their domestic requirement for opiates, the demand for India's opium has fallen. The Ghazipur factory too has accumulated a stock of 1,500 tonnes of opium.

Last year, the Neemuch undertaking could export only 177 tonnes of opium. This year from April to October, 150 tonnes have been sold. The government has announced a rebate on all opium bought by countries in excess of last year's quantity in an effort to clear stocks.

Adding to the storage and sale problems in a record bumper crop of opium this year, over 850 tonnes of opium was received at the Neemuch factory from the Madhya Pradesh area. The normal crops here is about 600 tonnes.

Poppy cultivation and opium trade controlled by the United Nations International Narcotics Control Board. Under the 1961 convention on narcotic drugs, all countries have to submit their annual requirements to the board. The manufacturing countries are then contacted to meet the world's needs. India, being a big traditional cultivator of poppy, had a monopoly in the trade.

A charge often levelled against the finance ministry, which is in charge of opium production, and its trade is that it is manned by revenue people and not those well versed in international trade.

The Neemuch factory was set up in 1976, "a decade too late", according to one of its critics. India has potential of producing huge quantities of opiates but this has never been fully exploited. Till last year, the factory was not making any profit on the manufacture of these drugs. For the first time this year, the factory recorded a profit of Rs. 6.2 lakhs from these drugs.

The drugs manufactured are morphine, morphine hydrochloride, morphine sulphate, codeine, codeine sulphate and narcotics. The production of thebaine, another compound, was started only a few months ago. Codeine fetches over Rs. 5,800 per kg. while all the other drugs, except narcotics, sell at between Rs. 3,400 and Rs. 4,710 per kg.

The entry of India into the world market for opium compounds has also suffered because the factory had

been functioning without a general manager for almost a year and a half till December 1980, when Mr. Krishnan was appointed.

The factory has neither an electrical nor mechanical engineer on its staff. Only about 11 days ago, a works manager was appointed after a lapse of many months. All this has hampered the production of drugs.

Recently, the plant had broken down and work came to a standstill as there was no engineer on hand to rectify the situation.

Poppy can be cultivated only after a licence from the government which specifies the extent of land on which it can be grown. The farmers have to hand over their total crop to the government. A farmer gets about Rs. 160 to Rs. 220 per kg. of latex depending on its consistency. The latex is then dried in the sun and gathered as cake. It can be purchased only after obtaining an excise and drug control permit.

There is leakage at all levels. Farmers often hold back some opium for their personal use or illicit sale. In fact in Rajasthan, U.P. and

Madhya Pradesh, the opium-producing states, opium is quite popular with the local population.

EFFECT ON CONSUMER

According to Dr. Devendra Mohan, associate director of the department of psychiatry, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, who has conducted a number of studies on narcotics and their influence, opium does not have any ill-effect on the consumer. Only drugs derived from opium like morphine and heroin are harmful.

A survey by him in Aimer district has shown that 20 per cent of the population was using opium and 2.4 per cent were opium addicts. According to him, three per cent of the country's population uses opium.

Recently, a Neemuch factory employee was caught with 21.5 kg. of morphine in his house. Six workers were found to be involved and they have all been dismissed. According to Mr. Krishnan, the employees had managed to smuggle the drug out of the factory despite strict security.

CSO: 5300/7011

INDIA

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED IN DELHI--New Delhi, November 22--Srinivaspuri police last night apprehended two persons, Hakimuddin and Laxmi Narain, both from Madhya Pradesh and recovered 10 kg of opium from them. The auto-rickshaw in which they were travelling has also been impounded. Their interrogation has revealed the retail network for opium sale in the capital and the police are investigating further. [Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 24 Nov 81 p 3 BK]

CSO: 5300/4568

INDONESIA

THOUSANDS OF MARIJUANA PLANTS IN MAJALENGKA AREA

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 12 Sep 81 p 9

Excerpt The Majalengka Police Kores 854 (Civil Area Command) have confiscated thousands of marijuana plants in the West Java area. The fields were found in several remote regions in the Majalengka District. Some had just been planted, others were ready to be harvested. The estimated value is several million of rupiahs. Several residents informed the police after they had been accused of being involved in helping to plant the forbidden crop.

The suspects were questioned as to where they had obtained the marijuana seed that they had planted. They said that someone had given it to them. Almost all of the suspects claimed that they did not know it was dangerous and therefore banned by the government.

The information gathered from the suspects indicates that there is a connection between all of them. This seems to point to the fact that their efforts are being orchestrated by some group or marijuana dealer and they are merely the accomplices. However, at this time there are still no clues as to whom might be behind this drug problem, in spite of the continued investigation by the authorities.

The Police, Kosek 854-11 (Section Command) Maja, Majalengka, reported recently that their operations to combat marijuana growing in that area, had constantly met with difficulties. This was primarily true in the locations that had been under suspicion as in the case of the fields mentioned above.

The operations mentioned earlier are carried out by providing information as clearly as possible about the various types of marijuana plants. These instructions are given to the police, the village guardian apparatus, HANSIP [Civil Defense Organization leaders] and WANKAMRA. Following this guideline, they then inspect the various villages. The village guardians and HANSIP were each instructed to immediately report to the police should they encounter any plants that might be suspect.

The police also called attention to the above mentioned marijuana fields and presume that there are still many in other remote areas of the Majalengka Regency. It is hoped that the police in each region will carry out similar operations. The public as well as the government officials in the area have been

extremely alarmed by this recent case where thousands of marijuana plants were discovered in the Majalengka Regency. It is far beyond what anyone had imagined. Because of the enormous amount of marijuana found in this case, the area is now regarded as the largest marijuana producing region in West Java.

9556

CS0: 8305

INDONESIA

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL CALLS FOR STRICTER PENALTIES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Excerpts] Datuk Mulia, Deputy Attorney General for Intelligence noted that juvenile delinquency was a social problem. "Because of that, we must have a comprehensive policy to deal with it."

He said this in a lecture organized by the Association of Law University Students in the Young Tourists Building in Ancul yesterday. The title of his lecture was, "Juvenile Delinquency and Drugs."

He said the goals of narcotics traffickers in Indonesia were unclear. Did they intend to harm Indonesia's youth, or were they solely interested in profit?

The drug problem is not confined to Jakarta and Medan. The problem has spread because smaller cities are easily reached by drug dealers.

According to Datuk, Indonesia has relatively light penalties for drug traffickers. He compared this with Singapore, who is not reluctant to hang someone found with just 15 grams of heroin.

Members of the judiciary who are part of the Implementation Coordinating Committee for INPRES 6, dealing with eradication of narcotics traffic, are proposing a review of Public Law 9, 1976, especially with regard to penalties for narcotics offenders.

Datuk cited 259 cases of narcotics abuse in 1978, 538 in 1979 and 669 in 1980. The prime areas for arrests were North Sumatra (182), Jakarta metropolitan area (124), Aceh (71), West Java (52), Riau (26), Bali (18), and East Java (18).

The number of cases this year is not known, but Datuk said, "perhaps it hasn't increased."

He noted that some people took advantage of lessened security during the pilgrimage season. "This information cannot be confirmed," he added.

When asked to elaborate, he explained that drug smugglers taking advantage of the pilgrimage season are either coming to Indonesia from abroad, or going abroad from Indonesia. He did not say how many people were being investigated in connection with that information.

9197
CSO: 5300/8306

INDONESIA

NARCOTICS SUSPECT DEPORTED TO UNITED STATES

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Oct 81 pp 1, 9

[Text] An American prisoner was deported to his homeland from Halim Perdanakusumah Airport, Jakarta, on Friday. His departure was closely supervised by police narcotics detectives, police headquarters personnel, Indonesia Interpol, and personnel from the American narcotics agency and the U.S. Embassy.

The suspect, Anthony Ross Brinkworth, 28, alias Frank Joseph Smith, was arrested by Indonesian police at the request of American Interpol because of his involvement in a drug smuggling syndicate.

The American narcotics agency classifies the suspect as a member of a dangerous syndicate. In addition to trafficking in drugs, he has tried to kill American narcotics agents on several occasions.

The suspect worked the Thailand-Malaysia-Singapore-Peru-United States smuggling route.

Indonesia was not part of that route. According to information, he came to Indonesia as a tourist on vacation, to surf in Bali.

The form requesting his arrest sent by Interpol included a photograph and identification data on the suspect, including his fingerprints and aliases previously used. Thus, the suspect was placed under surveillance by Police Headquarters since his entry to Indonesia via Halim Perdanakusumah. He arrived at Halim on 28 August, and traveled to Bali.

In Bali, Police Headquarters and Police Regional Command XI, Bali, investigated the suspect to confirm his identity, particularly through fingerprints. He was followed from the Hotel Pupa Ayu to the Hotel Sunset Beach.

Police arrested him on 25 September, after taking his fingerprints from glasses and beer bottles. Those prints matched the prints sent by American Interpol. Based on this evidence and interrogation of the suspect, police were certain that he was the fugitive sought by Interpol.

According to Brig Gen Drs Darmawan Sudarsono, head of the Police Headquarters Information service, the suspect tried to bribe police with an offer of 20 million Rupiahs at the time of his arrest.

During interrogation, the suspect said he had come to Indonesia as a tourist. His traveling companion, a Peruvian named Miguel Tu Dela, was not involved, and has returned to Peru.

Drs Darmawan did not know if the suspect had made contact with any Indonesians. He also did not know if this was the suspect's first visit to Indonesia.

A police official once told KOMPAS that Indonesia is included in narcotics smuggling routes. Some Indonesian businessmen are involved with a narcotics syndicate which maintains a network in Peru.

Because of the sensitivity and importance of the case, the matter was handled directly by the chief of Indonesian Police, according to Darmawan.

9197

CSO: 5300/8306

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

BALI NARCOTICS TRAFFIC--Police regard Bali as a transit point for international drug traffic, Bali is an international tourist attraction. Police Lieutenant Colonel Drs Soetrisno, commander of the 1101st Regiment, Badung, told ANTARA Wednesday in Den Pasar that some foreign tourists are narcotics traffickers who discuss deals while in Bali. "But the trade route is not know," he noted, adding that "at present, we have trouble monitoring every person who comes to Dewata Island because we do not yet have the special equipment needed, and are short of manpower." He noted that narcotics smuggling in Bali, especially in Kuta, had dropped compared to previous years, but could not cite specific statistics. [Excerpt] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 16 Oct 81 p 2] 9197

SMUGGLING CASES IN NORTH SUMATRA--Both in the number of cases and the amount of evidence seized, narcotics cases handled by Police Regional Command II, North Sumatra, have increased from year to year. The command's Information Office noted that in 1979, there were 39 cases involving 61 suspects and 187,483 grams of confiscated evidence. In 1980, 81 cases involved 162 suspects and 659,932 grams of evidence. These cases were solved thanks to the cooperation of the public, which is aware of the dangers of drug smuggling. The following data is available for 1981: January, 5 cases, 7 suspects, 72 grams of evidence. February, 6 cases, 18 suspects, 152.868 grams. March, 7 cases, 10 suspects, 49.95 grams. April, 8 cases, 11 suspects, 68,265.50 grams. May, 6 cases, 4 suspects, 3,039.80 grams. June, 4 cases, 6 suspects, 14,014 grams. July, 8 cases, 16 suspects and 28,380 grams, including 13,250 grams of ganja oil and 30 grams of morphine. August, 8 cases, 14 suspects and 7,690 grams of evidence. September, 11 cases, 27 suspects and 284,728 grams of evidence. The bulk of evidence seized is dried ganja leaf and morphine, originating in southeast Aceh. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 19 Oct 81 pp 1, 12] 9197

CSO: 5300/8306

MALAYSIA

DRUG ABUSE LAWS TO BE RECODIFIED, BANISHMENT ENFORCED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] **KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. —** The Government plans to unify all existing laws on drug abuse into a single piece of legislation, and to enforce such penalties as the banishment of drug traffickers and drug-pushers to an island penal settlement, Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam said today.

He said these measures were among those drawn up by the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse, of which he is the chairman, to curb the dadah menace which is regarded as a security-threat to the country.

Datuk Musa, who was closing the third Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations on Drugs here, said currently there were several laws that could be used in fighting drug abuse.

However, he added, the different approaches taken by official and non-official anti-drug organisations in applying these laws had not helped in effectively alleviating the problem.

Datuk Musa, who is also the Minister of Home Affairs, said the proposed enact-

ment will empower the authorities to detain, detoxify, rehabilitate and re-integrate drug addicts.

Convicted drug traffickers and drug pushers will be sent to a penal island.

He said that to fulfil the first objective, the Government was in the process of building one-stop centres under the supervision of the Welfare Services Ministry where addicts are committed for treatment and finally re-integrated into society.

The Ministry has called for tenders for two centres, in Muar and in Sungel Petani. The tenders are expected to be awarded by the end of this year.

With this move, detention and detoxification centres, presently found in hospitals, would be phased out, Datuk Musa said.

On the island penal settlement, Datuk Musa said the Government was looking for a suitable site to separate these drug traffickers and pushers away from other criminals.

He added that to make the Government's plan of curbing the drug menace more effective, the Home Affairs Ministry under him would be given the responsibility of dealing directly with drug traffickers and pushers.

He said the Federal Constitution had also been amended to make room for laws that would empower the authorities to seize the properties

and goods of individuals or group of individuals who acquired them through drug operations.

On allegations of law enforcement officers protecting drug kingpins, Datuk Musa said the Government was taking a serious view of such allegations. It would not hesitate to take severe action against those officers who were actually "doing it".

On drug abuse among young people, Datuk Musa said an authoritative survey showed that as many as 300,000 young people were using one or more types of drugs during their schooldays.

He said the Education Ministry had identified 187 schools which had some sort of problem pertaining to drugs.

Officers had been sent to these schools to provide counselling services.

He said the Government was giving priority to drug problems among the young because dadah addiction could drastically reduce their contribution towards national development.

In another move to step up the Government's war against drug abuse, the Cabinet Committee will now meet once in three months to ensure that Ministers assigned to tackle the problem have achieved progress.

Datuk Musa also announced that the Action Committee on Drug Abuse within the Cabinet Committee was to be re-constituted to make it more effective.

CSO: 5300/8310

MALAYSIA

DATA ON ADDICTS AT SARAWAK REHABILITATION CENTER

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 17 Oct 81 p 10

[Text]

KUCHING. — The state's rehabilitation centre for drug addicts here has been given an added role — the actual detection of drug users.

With the latter, the centre at Mile 6, Airport Road, has recently had 29 people referred to it for examination.

But the main role of the place, which opened at the start of last year, is still the curing of addicts and in this respect it has now handled 206 cases.

Of the total, 148 were released cured after the centre's usual six-month course of treatment.

Obviously though, the treatment doesn't work for every addict.

Of the 58 at the centre at the end of last month, 23 were second timers—they were caught using drugs again after release following their first course of treatment.

Other interesting statistics from the centre's officer in charge, Mr Deljeit Singh, is that of the 58, almost half (26) are from Miri, the rest from Kuching and none at all from Sibu or Sarawak's other main towns.

Police add that there has been a slight decrease in the number of Kuching addicts being rehabilitated and an increase in numbers from Miri.

The youngest person currently there is 15, the eldest 35; all are male. Most of the addicts being cured are between 21 and 29.

A further statistical breakdown is that 10 of the patients were on drugs for less than a year, 20 on them for one to two years, 18 for three to five years, five for six to eight years and five more than nine years.

CSO: 5300/8310

NEW ZEALAND

REGIONAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MEET IN CAPITAL

Cocaine Imports Threat

Wellington EVENING POST in English 22 Oct 81 p 23

[Text]

Cocaine importations, the big worry for Australian authorities at the moment, pose a potential threat to New Zealand as well.

Chief Superintendent Brian Bates, the man in charge of the drug operations division of the Australian Federal Police, said the Australian situation was one of major concern.

"The cocaine problem is one we haven't previously experienced. We believed we were going to get it a few years back but it just didn't arrive. Now we've just about caught up with places like the US in that sense," said Mr Bates.

He and 60 other representatives of 19 nations are in Wellington for the eighth meeting of the heads of national narcotics law enforcement agencies, Far East region.

Islands

Mr Bates said South Pacific island countries were being used for transshipping the drug to Australia and recently significant quantities of cocaine were seized in Papua New Guinea, Austral-

ia's closest neighbour and one not previously used in the drug chain.

Detective Inspector Paul Fitzharris, of Police National Headquarters, said New Zealand had been warned by America and Canada for some years that with the increase of the drug in their countries it was liable to arrive here.

"We are very much aware of that, and of course Australia is very close, so obviously we would be very concerned about the increase of cocaine abuse.

"We have seen some importations of cocaine recently, but not a lot."

Mr Fitzharris said one reason why in the past cocaine had not been seen in New Zealand was because the source countries — mainly Bolivia and Peru — were not readily accessible to New Zealanders, who tended to travel more to South-east Asia.

"However, the world is getting smaller and we now have a direct air link with South America."

There was a fair traffic of cocaine from South America to Los Angeles, and Chile had flights to Fiji and Tahiti.

The cocaine that did reach New Zealand was

mostly brought by couriers on commercial airlines.

"We know that people involved in this sort of scene seek cocaine when it's here; it's in high demand and expensive — around \$100 to \$150 a gram."

Mr Fitzharris said the police were also concerned about the increase in availability of the drugs LSD and 4 Bromo DMA. The great bulk of these were imported from America but recently people were charged with the manufacture of the second substance in New Zealand.

Groups

"There are drug groups trying to emerge or re-emerge and we're aware still that many New Zealanders are travelling abroad with a view to importing drugs. Some of them have well-established contacts in the source countries. That is why we position liaison officers in them."

Mr Fitzharris, formerly of the National Drug Intelligence Bureau, will shortly be taking up a liaison position in Singapore.

New Zealand police already have drug liaison officers in Sydney and Bangkok.

Computerized Customs Controls

Wellington EVENING POST in English 22 Oct 81 p 15

[Text]

The introduction of a computerised passenger processing system at New Zealand's international airports — possibly next year — will speed things up for both honest and dishonest travellers.

Australia has such a system and the chairman of the caucus committee on the misuse of drugs, the Government MP, Mr Geoff Thompson, referred to its planned introduction here when,

opening the conference of the heads of national narcotics law enforcement agencies on Tuesday.

The two countries' systems could be linked to their mutual advantage, not only speeding up immigration procedures but helping to snare drug couriers.

The director of the Customs Department's enforcement division, Mr D Lyons, said Australians and New Zealanders made up about 70 percent of the trans-tasman traffic.

"We know very well that

the vast majority of passengers should not be subject to customs checks beyond the minimum," he said.

The passenger automatic selection system would improve controls at airports and enable them to realise a greater number of passengers, he said.

Mr Lyons said the Government had approved the concept of the system but the final decision on equipment and the extent of its operations had yet to be approved, although a decision was expected this year.

Countermeasures Proposed

Auckland NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 12

[Text]

Police drug agency leaders from several countries have been meeting in Wellington to plot ways of beating narcotics smugglers.

The director of the United Nations narcotic drugs division, Dr George Ling, said at the final conference session with Far East region colleagues that international drug enforcement agencies are determined to find the hidden organisers of trafficking rings and seize their illegally acquired assets.

Dr Ling said the meeting, which began on Tuesday, had resulted in 42 specific countermeasures designed to control the illicit traffic in drugs.

Most of these concerned improvements and more rapid methods of communication.

The conference had pointed out that more drug couriers

were being arrested and increased its determination to find ways of capturing the financial brains behind the traffickers.

The New Zealand Commissioner of Police, Mr R. J. Walton, told the conference that in 1980, the first year that drug squads were working in New Zealand, 26 people were arrested, mainly for prescription poisons.

In 1980, more than 6000 people were arrested and there were 4010 arrests in the first six months of this year.

"So, despite our best efforts in New Zealand, you can quite clearly see the problem was not contained."

One of the most important factors had been the failure in the early stages to tackle the international trafficking problem, because the international co-operation was not there at that stage.

"It requires the co-operation of all to stem the flow of illicit drugs."

Tougher Penalties Sought

Auckland NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

Tougher penalties for drug traffickers and their financiers have been recommended by senior narcotics control men from 19 countries.

The men controlling narcotic law enforcement agencies in the Pacific and South-east Asia, who met in Wellington this week, have recommended that governments in the region introduce laws that:

- Provide for minimum punishment for serious drug offences because this may be more effective than increasing the maximum punishment.
- Do not allow bail for offences by drug traffickers.
- Allow for preventive

detention for involvement in drug trafficking.

- Restrict travel documents to convicted drug traffickers.

- Allow the seizure of illegally acquired assets and place the burden of proof for the possession of assets on any person who does not have reasonable means of acquiring the assets legitimately.

The narcotics men also want governments to legislate for easier access to the financial records of drug traffickers and those who finance the drug trade.

Included in this they want banks to identify people transferring large amounts of money internationally.

CSO: 5320/9103

NEW ZEALAND

MAN ADMITS SMUGGLING DRUGS VIA COMMERCIAL AIR FLIGHTS

Wellington EVENING POST in English 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpt]

AUCKLAND, Oct 29 (PA). — A 41-year-old Aucklander, Colin James Prast, left the High Court dock in mid-trial today after pleading guilty to eight counts of importing and supplying the drugs heroin and morphine.

Prast changed his pleas after six days of the trial in which witnesses have said he planned and financed a scheme involving the purchase of drugs in Asian cities and their concealment on Air New Zealand DC10s entering this country.

Prast, company director, of Hillsborough, had denied a total of 11 charges at the opening of the trial.

Yesterday he was re-charged at his request and pleaded guilty to three counts of importing morphine, a class B controlled drug, one count of conspiracy to import heroin, a class A drug, one of conspiracy to supply heroin, and another of supplying morphine.

Mr Justice Holland dismissed two charges, conspiracy to import and supply morphine, because, he said, they formed part of charges Prast had admitted.

The judge suppressed all publication of the re-arraignment until the jury was informed of it when the trial resumed today.

Prast asked for a re-arraignment on the remaining charges today and admitted counts of importing heroin and supplying heroin.

The last remaining charge, alleging a supply of heroin to Denis Frederick Popham at Auckland on April 10, was dismissed by the judge who said there was substantial doubt that Prast was involved in that offence.

Prast was remanded in custody for sentence. He was ordered to reappear on Thursday, November 5.

CSO: 5320/9103

NEW ZEALAND

COURT RULING ALTERS DISTINCTION BETWEEN CLASSES OF DRUGS

Wellington EVENING POST in English 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Jean-Baptiste Piggin]

[Text]

A High Court decision this week has shifted the boundary between serious and minor drug charges, and could lead to a penalty as low as \$400 for dealing in low-grade hashish.

The decision, by Mr Justice Ougley, has not yet been printed, but a lawyer who was in court on Wednesday when it was handed down, believes it has pointed up inadequacies in the Misuse of Drugs Act and set a precedent for other cases involving hashish of less than full strength.

In what is likely to become known as Kronfield's Case, the judge discharged an accused on a charge of possession of cannabis resin for supply. He ruled that cannabis resin, commonly known as hashish, did not exist in pure form and there was no sure test of whether a person was in possession of a class B or class C drug.

Offences involving class B drugs, such as cannabis resin (hashish) and cannabis extract (hash oil), draw heavier sentences than cases involving class C drugs, such as fresh or dried cannabis plant.

Mr John Billington, who appeared for the accused, told the "Post": "If a person had a hashish block, you could still charge him with possessing a class C narcotic, but he would end up with a fine."

He said a person who would previously have gone to prison might now be fined \$400.

Hashish is a mixture of cannabis resin and other microscopic plant

particles. In future the Crown would have to prove there was resin in the substance in a much greater proportion than is natural in cannabis plants (between 0 and 35 percent).

To make sense of the law, there had to be pure resin, and there was no such thing.

"I think, for what it is worth, they may have to change the act and do away with the concept of resin altogether," he said.

It might be possible to define hashish according to the amount of THC (the drug substance in cannabis).

A lawyer on the Crown side said today that questions of law had been reserved for the Court of Appeal and it was probable that the Crown would exercise the right of appeal.

He did not entirely agree with Mr Billington's analysis of Mr Justice Ougley's judgment. "If it contains 40 percent cannabis resin, you are well on the way to proving it is a class B drug because you don't get that proportion in the plant," he said.

A senior legal adviser at the justice department, Mr John Pike, said today that persons already convicted of hashish possession would stay convicted, although they might try to get leave to appeal out of time.

If a person was awaiting trial on hashish charges, his lawyers could approach the court for an adjournment until the question was de-

cided at law. If the decision was upheld, informations against him might have to be dropped.

Asked if it was possible to change the law later, to bring such people back before the courts, he said: "I can't imagine any Parliament in the Western World doing that."

If the Government wants to amend the Misuse of Drugs Act and if the National Party is re-elected, Parliament may not resume until May. It may be that for six months, hashish dealing and possession can only be dealt with as minor offences.

The decision has international ramifications. The New Zealand law follows the United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and when New Zealand introduces new controls on drugs, it must inform the United Nations' narcotics division.

At the DSIR, Dr G D Sutherland, who gave evidence for the Crown in the case, said today it was still possible to tell the difference between finely-chopped class C cannabis and processed class B hashish.

Under the microscope, hashish had a very high concentration of tiny hairs in it. In the hand, it varied between a khaki-yellow material like plasticine, a dense black slab, and a powder.

A further process called petroleum ether extraction would enable the resin to be separated from the substance.

CSO: 5320/9103

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

OPIUM SEIZED IN PESHAWAR--Peshawar, Nov. 20--The Peshawar crimes police has seized about 55 kilograms of contraband opium in an operation on the Takhtbai road here on Wednesday night. According to a Press release, the contraband charas was concealed in four tins and was being smuggled to Punjab from Malakand Agency by a motor car for onward transportation abroad. The value of the opium was estimated at about Rs. 50 lakh in foreign market. The driver of the vehicle Afzal Khan of Dargai (Malakand Agency) has been apprehended and a case under Section 34 Hadood Ordinance has been registered. [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300/4570

ARGENTINA

BRIEFS

COCA LEAVES SEIZED--Cordoba (NA)--Units of the third region have arrested several Bolivian citizens while trying to introduce 377 kilograms of coca leaves from Bolivia through the La Angostura pass. The following Bolivian citizens were arrested: Jose Coronel Rios; Aniceto Choque; Juan Mendez Gonzalez; Nicanor Romero; Casimiro Torres; Andres Cortes; and Santos Callo Cardenas. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Dec 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300/2092

BAHAMAS

THREE BOATS, EIGHT MEN SEIZED WITH MARIHUANA, RIFLES

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Eight men, three boats, two automatic rifles, hundreds of pounds of scale fish and almost \$2 million worth of marijuana were landed by the Defence Force at Prince George dock this morning.

They were picked up by HMBS Inagua, under the command of Lt Jackson Ritchie, in the Anguilla Cay area. HMBS Marlin, commanded by Cmdr Amos Rolle, assisted Inagua in bringing the men, boats, fish and drugs to Nassau.

Standing in the rain to meet them at the dock at 9:45 this morning were Defence Force Commander William Swinley, Capt Derek Matthews, other Defence Force officers, and police officers.

Two of the arrested men were Colombians. They were found on Anguilla Cay. Also found on the cay were two new US-made AR-15 automatic rifles, which were loaded and cocked, and 94 bags of marijuana, with a street value of between \$1.5 and \$2 million.

The other men--five Cuban-Americans and one American--were picked up on two fishing boats in the Anguilla Cay area. Three men were on each boat. Cmdr Swinley said the fishermen were in no way connected with the men found on the cay.

Found in one of the fishing boats were 500 lbs of scale fish, and in the other between 200 and 300 lbs. There were also "a few crawfish." The boats were two miles off Anguilla Cay on the Cay Sal bank.

The Defence Force also brought back a Haitian sloop, which, they said, had been stolen.

When HMBS Inagua spotted the men and boats, HMBS Marlin was sent from Nassau to give support in making the arrests. The operation took from about 10 am to 5 pm Thursday.

P-30, a smaller Defence Force boat, brought back the Haitian sloop, which was found off Golden Cay Thursday.

CSO: 5300/7514

BAHAMAS

BRIEFS

FORFEITED BAIL--Bail of \$100,000 was forfeited when five men, arrested at Bimini in January and charged with possession of marijuana and cocaine, failed to return for trial today in the Magistrate's court. Represented by lawyer Arlington Butler the two Americans and three Cuban Americans were Jose Camino, 20, Kaul Pal, 28, Primitivo Preez, 38, Allan Kaiman, 38, and John Johnson, 53. They were charged with possession of two blocks of hashish weighing three and a half pounds and possession with intent to supply. They were also charged with possession of 33-1/2 lbs of cocaine at South Bimini on January 8, and possession with intent to supply. Camino, Pal, Preez, Kaiman and Johnson were also charged with possession of 73 plastic boxes containing marijuana and possession with intent to supply. They were arrested shortly after their DC-3 aircraft landed in Bimini. The men, who pleaded not guilty to all charges, were each granted \$20,000 cash bail. [Text] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 5300/7514

BERMUDA

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURES--Drug squad officers seized cannabis, cocaine and heroin in the past week. Police Commissioner Frederick Bean said yesterday. Two consignments of cannabis were found at the Civil Airport--4.7 lb. on October 29 and 13.2 lb. two days later. The drugs are believed to have been found on board the "ganja" flight from Jamaica. Thirty-five silver foils of heroin and 15 foils of cocaine were found in Smith's. Sixteen arrests for drug offences were made last week. Fifteen of the suspects are Bermudian and one an American.
[Text] [Hamilton THE ROYAL GAZETTE in English 6 Nov 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/7514

BOLIVIA

AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCE NEW PRICE OF COCA

Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The new price of coca takes effect today in Chapare: 4,000 Bolivian pesos per load of 2 drums weighting about 60 kg.

Leaders of the Tropical Agriculture Federation of Chaparae indicated that the Council Against Drug Trafficking decided to readjust the price per shipment of coca from 3,600 to 4,000 Bolivian pesos in the secondary collection centers of Zinahota, Villa Tunari, and other Chapare towns.

They noted that the new price will remain in effect until November 1982, and thus lower the price of coca on the illegal, or parallel, market as a result of the higher production it will stimulate.

Moreover, they indicated that this situation will, in part, cause peasants to prefer to sell their coca to agents of the Office of Trade Control and Inspection without restriction, rather than illegally to the drug traffickers at night, thus risking being punished by the police.

However it is believed that the illegal coca market will also be readjusted up to 10,000 Bolivian pesos per load, because when the official price was 3,600 bolivian pesos on the legal market, on the illegal market it rose to 9,000 Bolivian pesos.

The main coca market is the town of Zinahota, about 30 kilometers from Villa Tunari, where buyers and sellers meet today.

Eradicating Cultivation

The leaders of the Peasant Federation say the eliminating the cultivation of coca "is impossible"; what can be done is to regulate cultivation to permit growers annual incomes that meet their economic needs.

Moreover, technicians of the Yunges-Chapares Development Program (PRODES) say that one cannot speak of substituting or eliminating the growing of coca in the Chapare district, because it is difficult for the peasant to change to any other product.

They noted that the PRIDES programs are intended "to decrease the growing of coca and to permit agricultural workers a similar profit with other products such as palmito, maracuya, rubber, cacao, and others."

8587
CSO: 5300/2070

BOLIVIA

NEW DRUG LAW PROVIDES FOR REHABILITATION PROGRAM

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 4

[Text] The bill for the new Dangerous Substances Law, besides providing for punishment of drug traffickers in Paragraph VII, has important considerations in the areas of prevention, rehabilitation, and research, mainly intended to aid in the recovery of drug addicts.

Thus there will be emphasis on systematic preventive education to prevent improper use of drugs. To achieve this, pertinent work will be coordinated by the Ministries of Education and Welfare and Public Health.

Rehabilitation centers--both closed and self-contained, and open and with outpatients--will be built and operated in department capitals where the people to be treated make them necessary. Such centers will treat drug addicts sent to them by the courts (in closed centers), as well as voluntary patients (in open centers).

In closed and self-contained rehabilitation centers and in those existing in regular detention centers, the latter will be entirely independent of the rest. This section will be guarded by members of the National Directorate on Dangerous Substances, but the treatment will be exclusively under the National Directorate of Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Research.

Drug Addiction

In this field the bill establishes that, considering the use of dangerous substances an illness or the beginning of one, it is a social duty of parents, teachers, owners and managers of public places, and all citizens to give any information to the Prevention Directorate.

The voluntary standing of the consumer or addict with that Directorate will be of the same nature, with a prohibition on revealing the patient's name without written authorization.

Another aspect of the law is protection, when it states "Employers cannot fire a user and/or addict who submits to treatment under the outpatient system, whether in the rehabilitation center or in private clinics, as long as they carry out their duties at work."

With regard to drug addicts undergoing compulsory treatment under the closed system, employers are obliged to give them their jobs back with their regular salary once they have reached the open or outpatient period. They cannot dismiss them during a 1 year follow-up period with the center or clinic, as long as they perform their duties.

8587
CSO: 5300/2070

BOLIVIA

BRIEFS

SAVINGS OF COCA DOLLARS--The high profits from the purchase and sale of dollars have caused several taxidrivers to go into that business, as observed in the vicinity of Jorge Wilsterman Airport. When tourists arrive, the taxidrivers offer Bolivian currency at the official exchange rate of 25 Bolivian pesos to the dollar. Many foreigners are unaware of the fluctuations of the dollar on the black market, where they go as high as 37 Bolivian pesos to the dollar. The tourists sell their dollars for 25 Bolivian pesos, thinking they are getting a good deal. Meanwhile, the taxidrivers are pleased with their sharpness, and make high profits selling those dollars for a better price. The money changers who go to the doors of the hotels to buy dollars are left out because another sector beat them out. Also, many chapare peasants now refuse to sell their coca dollars, because they heard there would be devaluation and they prefer to have their savings in dollars. Money changers who until recently frequented Zinahota have not stopped going there, since the peasants "wise up" and are jealously guarding their dollars in anticipation of a devaluation, to achieve greater economic benefits. [Text] [Cochabamba LOS TIEMPOS in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 7] 8587

CLANDESTINE LANDING STRIPS--According to Director General of Customs Arturo Doria Medina, there are about 200 clandestine landing strips through which contraband enters the country. That top-level customs authority also announced that he has contacted the Ministry of the Interior and the Bolivian Air Force to check all those airstrips so as to prevent large amounts of contraband from entering the country. Doria Medina said that the smugglers are now using this new method for their illicit operations, particularly because of increasingly rigorous inspections at the official airports in the country, which has limited those gangs' activities so that they must use secret airstrips. Doria Medina met a few days ago with President Celso Torrelío Villa, who supported the actions he has taken and the honest personnel who are assisting him. He said this squelched rumors that he would retire as Customs Director. He attributed those rumors to interested sectors which have been especially hurt by the vigorous campaign to suppress smuggling which his office has undertaken. [Text] [La Paz HOY in Spanish 6 Nov 81 p 6] 8587

COCA TRAFFIC UPTURN--Production and traffic in drugs may increase as a result of a surplus of coca, according to Col Rene Ocampo, director of the National Council Against Drug Traffic. He said that another coca harvest began recently, raising expectations of a surplus and therefore an increase in the production of cocaine. Nevertheless, he added that he expects that directorate will soon be set up with the necessary means to curb the illegal action (production and traffic of cocaine). He also announced that the new Dangerous Substances Law will soon be completed, giving

judges and prosecutors a legal base. Ocampo added that the new law will benefit citizens. He arrived yesterday in Santa Cruz to familiarize himself with the activities of the regional narcotics office. [Text] [Santa Cruz EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p 8] 8587

COCA BUST IN SANTA CRUZ--Nine kilograms of sulfate base and cocaine chlorhydrate were seized by narcotics division officers in an operation that resulted in the arrest of several people. Maj Manuel Hurtado, head of that organization, stated that at about 0700 hours on 3 November in Villa Primero de Mayo a total of 7.5 kg of cocaine sulfate was found, resulting in the arrest of Herland Cespedes Guzman, Herminia Raquel Pinto Zabala, Eladio Hurtado Barrientos Freddy Vaca Oritz, Lucio Anez Vaca, Ezequiel Hurtado Burgos, and Mancio Zabala Arias. The other operation took place in the Chane Rivera district in Warnes Province, where a laboratory was discovered actually processing cocaine. Officers seized 1.5 kg of sulfate base and chlorhydrate there. Among those arrested were Aldo Melgar Erguez, Jose Pedro Kenaf, Freddy Hurtado Morales, Juan Carlos Aguilera Ortiz, and Fermina Calvimontes Vaca. In addition, last Sunday in Brecha 13, in the southern part of the city, another laboratory in full operation was discovered and a considerable quantity of coca and other implements used by drug traffickers to prepare cocaine were seized. It was reported that the laboratory belongs to Nelly Vaca, who was arrested, as was her husband. [Text] [La Paz HOY in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 6] 8587

'POWERFUL' DRUG RING BUSTED--The government has reported the existence of a powerful organization engaged in drug trafficking and in smuggling leather and other valuable goods after seizing two planes which were being used by members of the organization in the Beni Department. Speaking at a cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Romulo Mercado Garnica made the above disclosure and gave preliminary details of the operation which with the support of the Bolivian Air Force, made it possible to seize the above planes. In a statement to the press, government spokesman Jaime Humerez said: [Begin recording] The interior minister has also reported on a very important antidrug operation. With the support of two air force fighter bombers, two small private planes were seized and are now being held at Trinidad Airport. One of the planes was carrying a shipment of weapons--namely submachine guns and ammunition--and 5 kilos of cocaine. The other plane was carrying alligator skins. The skins are also being held in Trinidad. [End recording] [Excerpt] [PY031255 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED--Cordoba-(NA)--One Bolivian was wounded and five others were taken into custody on 25 November when a border patrol surprised a group of coca smugglers in a spot called La Angostura (in Argentina) near the Bolivian border, according to a statement yesterday by border police officials. [Text] [PY040130 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 11]

TRAFFICKERS FORGE HOSPITALIZATION PERMITS--La Paz, 11 Dec (AFP)--The National Bolivian Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs reported here today that fraudulent international medical permits facilitate the hospitalization of arrested drug traffickers at hospitals and private clinics, from where they escaped easily. In view of this situation, the state prosecutor has determined that imprisoned drug traffickers or those who are being tried will have to apply for special permits in order to obtain their transfer to specialized health centers. Probation applications presented by persons accused of cocaine trafficking will be studied in more detail. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1503 GMT 11 Dec 81]

BRAZIL

DRUG ADDICTION, TRAFFICKING DEVASTATING SAO PAULO INTERIOR

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 81 p 43

[Reportage by branch and correspondent network and Renato Lombardi, who was also responsible for final text]

[Text] Traffickers Increasing, Police Ineffectual

JL, aged 14, took so many drugs that he became ill and could no longer study; out of shame, his parents withdrew from their friends and neighbors.

RF, aged 16, a pretty girl, blue eyes and brown hair, became severely depressed through excessive drug use and threw herself from a viaduct.

NE, aged 26, addict for 12 years, left his job, family and friends and killed himself with a shot in the head after taking cocaine.

AS, aged 16, an industrialist's son, obtained a marijuana cigarette from a friend at school and proceeded to spend his monthly allowance and steal money from his parents to purchase drugs. He was killed at a drug sales outlet in Rio.

LI, aged 50, was a successful businessman in the furniture line with stores in many cities. He became involved with cocaine addicts and traffickers, lost his stores, was arrested and is now serving a 20-year sentence.

These are some of the drug victim cases which are causing panic and despair in the interior of Sao Paulo State. Families destroyed, girls and boys involved in crime. Thefts, assaults, deaths--all with the objective of obtaining drugs. "These days," an elderly police officer says, "the interior is becoming as dangerous as the capital. Television and easy and rapid connections are ending the peaceful life of the cities. We are in the midst of a dance of drugs, a dance of death. A dance of tragedies."

For 2 months O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO has been sending its network of correspondents throughout Sao Paulo's interior to try to determine the status of drug trafficking and addiction in small, medium and large cities. Clinics and hospitals are becoming more in demand every day. The number of traffickers has increased; the police are ineffectual and without funds.

"Bridge" to Goias and Minas Gerais

Franca, with 150,000 residents, is among the cities of the interior faced with the serious problem of drug use and trafficking. Furthermore, it is used as a "bridge" for the transportation of drugs to Goias and Minas Gerais. The local authorities have been strict with the pushers and, in the past 2 months, seven traffickers were sentenced to a minimum of 3 years in prison.

Despair among the parents influenced the thinking of the law enforcement agencies which, supported by the community, decided to initiate a campaign of "moralization" and try, as one of the instigators said, "to save the greatest number of lives." Many children start on their way toward addiction by sniffing glue from shoe factories. From glue they go on to marihuana and then to crime.

A short time ago, social organizations discussed this subject at a local meeting and, with the support of District Judge Walder Esbrogeo and prosecutors Wellington Jorge and Lucio Tersia, collected money and purchased two new automobiles which they presented to the Civil Police and Military Police. The cars were delivered to the police units with the stipulation that they must be used to combat traffickers, with fuel and maintenance to be paid for by the community.

Prosecutor Wellington Jorge said that the law is trying to rehabilitate the addict and that "we are even giving the trafficker a chance." Action taken by the special teams has produced results and, according to Deputy Naur Cerise, "the problem has been considerably alleviated. Now, the families must cooperate; for, if they do not, we shall have to place a police officer in every city block." Four persons have died in Franca in recent months, victims of overdoses of drugs, all minors.

A total of 2,000 addicts--30 percent from 12 to 16 years old--plus an increase in crime (thefts and assaults) perpetrated by persons using drugs, and a lack of funds by the police are problems experienced by Batatais, a city of 37,000 residents. This year, six addicts were caught red-handed using marihuana and barbiturates and, in the city deputy's opinion, the establishment of a group of inspectors for the various city blocks would be essential in preventing drug traffic and leading to the arrest of traffickers.

In Ribeirao Preto traffickers have been particularly active near the universities, and sales have also increased at discotheques and movies. This statement was made by an addict involved in a murder: "The trafficker is not an addict. He knows the harm drugs cause but profits from that vice, trying to promote it every way possible and corrupting youth such as myself. Because of marihuana I became involved in the death of another addict and now, in prison, I see that drugs bring only misery and cause one to live outside of reality, in an unreal world."

A police officer who worked in Ribeirao Preto until the beginning of this year estimates that the city has more than 7,000 drug addicts and that the percentage is high in the 12-17-year-old range. "People in the interior," he said, "do not like very much to comment on this subject, but I believe the problem must be discussed at all levels of society and not avoided. Unfortunately, the police are totally unprepared to combat this type of crime. I am a former policeman, and I hope that my superiors will take what I am saying as an admonition and not a criticism. With the funds and means we have, we are even doing a lot."

J, aged 16, began smoking marihuana and from an addict became a trafficker. He frequented the home of one of the principal drug traffickers in Araraquara: Heloisa Helena de Freitas; one night, after a marihuana and cocaine "session," he took an overdose and died from heart failure. To get rid of the body, Heloisa and other addicts left it at a spot far from the center of the city, where some people found it. The police were notified and Heloisa was arrested and tried.

Araraquara is the city chosen by traffickers who "import" marihuana from Mato Grosso and Goias. There has been a substantial increase in drug addiction and traffic in recent months, and the Civil Police, fearing that the actual figures "might alarm the people," have refused to say how many addicts there are or what action the police are taking. But Prosecutor Sergio de Oliveria Medici stated that, in 1980, 46 persons were penalized for using drugs and 30 more for trafficking, with 35 investigations made due to the involvement of minors. Traffickers from Sao Paulo and Ribeirao Preto are also selling marihuana and barbiturates in Araraquara where marihuana sells for 60,000 cruzeiros per kg and cocaine 7,000 cruzeiros per gram. Pedro de Toledo Square, nicknamed the "smoke square," is where one can find the most addicts and traffickers, since it is near the Duque de Caxias and State schools and the colleges of engineering and surveying, law and administration, dentistry and pharmacy. Three months ago, Antonio Carlos Cardoso stole a car after killing the driver and traded the automobile for marihuana in Goias where he was arrested.

The Northwest--a Traffic Corridor

"In Bauru, 70 percent of the students 16 years old or more have already tried marihuana."

This information came from District Judge Reynaldo Galli of the First Court of Camarca who maintains that in the past 3 years drug addiction and trafficking has increased greatly in the city. Because of its geographical location, its proximity to most of the highways and the railway traffic it gets from Mato Grosso, Bolivia and Paraguay via the Northwest Railroad, Bauru is of necessity a corridor for the marihuana and cocaine traffic.

The police and law enforcement agencies do not believe that Bauru is a part of the international drug traffic route, a theory discussed last year with the seizure of a suitcase with 6 kg of cocaine found in the baggage department of the train station. Deputy Antonio Carlos Pimentel of the Federal Police asserted that traffickers might be dropping off the drugs in as many as 60 clandestine landing fields in a radius of 60 km from Bauru, where many kilograms of marihuana and cocaine are being "spawned." Federal Deputy Alcides Franciscato, who has runways on his ranches between Bauru and Agudos, placed drugs throughout the length of the runways to prevent traffickers and smugglers from using them.

Last month in Bauru, the Federal Police arrested trafficker Alceu Fernandes who had been making trips every week between Pedro Juan Caballero, in Paraguay, and Bauru, bringing marihuana. On his last trip, when he was arrested, he had 60 kg of marihuana and a bill of lading for 490 kg which was to be shipped by truck. Alceu related that his brother, Aristeu, sentenced by the court in Rio de Janeiro to 9 years in prison and residing in Paraguay, is one of the principal traffickers.

There are many addicts in Bauru and, as in all municipalities, the police do not have adequate resources. Thieves arrested for robbery and assault confess that they spend almost all the money they receive for stolen goods for marihuana. But Bauru also has cases of persons who died or killed themselves because of drugs. In January, a boy of 17 was found dead in an automobile in Jardim Petropolis. Beside his body were hypodermic syringes and medicine he was using. He died from cardiac arrest and had been a drug addict since the age of 13. There are also many boys who are addicts, particularly in using shoemaker's glue and marihuana. In Judge Reynaldo Galli's opinion, "the drug problem is becoming intolerable and is tending to increase still more, not only in Bauru but in the entire country, since nothing is done against the trafficker; the sentence is ridiculous and the trafficker can even count on the approval of prison therapy which he does not deserve and is not capable of receiving, as a guest imprisonment."

Marihuana sold in Jau is delivered to "city couriers" by traffickers from Piracicaba, Limeira and Americana, where clandestine landing fields are being used. The police know that 30 persons are operating in Jau selling drugs; but they cannot catch them red-handed, and some of them are relatives of influential persons in the city. In the opinion of civil and military authorities in Jau, drug addiction and trafficking is becoming much more serious than theft. This year, only four persons were arrested for using marihuana, which is very few considering the large number of persons involved in drugs.

Brawls and Killings Among Drug-Trafficking Gangs

Two boys died from an overdose of drugs; two others, addicts since childhood, committed suicide; gangs are fighting over the sale of drugs and three traffickers were killed; clandestine landing fields for the "spawning" of marihuana and cocaine. This is the picture of Assis, now facing an "alarming" increase in drug addiction and traffic.

The police have information that Assis is a traffic "bridge" between Pedro Juan Caballero and Sao Paulo; four traffickers were arrested at the beginning of the year and 500 kg of marihuana was confiscated. Statements made by the prisoners led to the seizure of an additional 1,473 kg of marihuana in Presidente Prudente. In Candido Mota, 10 km from Assis, a plane made a forced landing and its occupants set fire to the aircraft to escape the police. Many packages of marihuana were burned up inside the plane.

It is estimated that Assis has 2,000 addicts and, according to the police, the pioneer in the sale of marihuana was "Baiano Pe Torto," killed in a shootout in 1972. At present, dozens of persons are involved in the trafficking and sale of marihuana and barbiturates.

RS, aged 8, a glue-sniffing addict, had been missing since the night of 29 June and, in the afternoon of 17 August, his body was found near a tree at the city garbage dump in Ourinhos. The police arrested another minor known as "Manquinho," aged 9, who is being treated in the nose and mouth for having sniffed an abundance of shoemaker's glue. He related that RS had died after sniffing almost a whole can of glue. "He began to feel sick and fainted. I became afraid and tried to rouse him; I then dragged his body over to the tree, covered him with my shirt and left. I did not say anything about the death because the police were wanting to send me to court for sniffing glue."

This is only one of the many cases which have occurred and are occurring in Ourinhos where the police are totally unprepared to combat drug addiction and trafficking. Deputy Francisco Jose Niao of the city's investigation sector admitted that the solution for a more intensive fight would be "an interchange of police officers, since the interior police are unprepared and some know only marihuana and nothing of cocaine, opium, LSD and other drugs."

Ourinhos is also included in one of the many traffic routes, principally those of Mato Grosso, Paraguay, Bolivia and Parana. A short time ago, an automobile turned over in Raposo Tavares and the car's two occupants died. The vehicle's seats were made of leather; the padding was of compressed marihuana and also contained ampoules of Pervitin and 9 mm automatics. Aldo Thome, mayor of Ourinhos, says he is cooperating as much as possible with the police, with vehicles and fuel. In addition to my concern as a father," the mayor said, "the only step I can take is to ask God to rid me of this problem." The Ourinhos police have a C-14 car, a C-10, two vans and two Volkswagen sedans, cars used to transport prisoners, for general services--delivery of summonses--and answering robbery calls.

In Garca, two youths died--victims of drugs--and more than 1,000 persons are addicts. Being near Bauru, Marilia, Lins, Ourinhos and Assis, it is in Garca that the residents of those cities buy their marihuana and other drugs. A great number of persons in the 13 to 16 age range are involved in drugs and, to combat traffickers more directly, a "life squad" was established in Garca with its members giving talks at schools and clubs.

At least 60 percent of the adolescents in Marilia have experimented with some form of drug. The biggest consumption is of marihuana and traffickers are operating intensively near primary and secondary schools. This explanation was given by Deputy Amir Neves Ferreira da Silva, regional official of Marilia, who caught 31 persons in the last year involved in drug trafficking and addiction.

At the beginning of this year in Tupa, near Marilia, the police seized 500 kg of marihuana which was to be taken to the capital, and it is estimated that there are more than 10,000 addicts in Marilia and Tupa. In Penapolis the police are confiscating small quantities of marihuana, but traffickers are operating on a large scale. About 2 years ago, after a drug "session," a young girl was placed on some train rails and died after being run over. The case was finally investigated by the capital's police, but, up to now, there are doubts as to those who are really guilty. The girl's boy friend was pointed out at the time as one of the principal drug traffickers in Penapolis.

Marihuana--Drug Most Frequently Used in Cities

Marihuana is still the drug most frequently used in the cities of the interior and, somewhat like the harder drug, cocaine, is being sold to a reduced group in each city. In Rio Claro, a city of 110,000 inhabitants, it is estimated that almost 6,000 use drugs, principally marihuana. A municipal committee has now been set up for the prevention and control of drugs.

In Espirito Santo do Pinhal, 34 persons were reported as addicts and traffickers in the past 2 years. With 45,000 residents, the number of persons involved in drugs is increasing and particularly involving minors. In Braganca Paulista, of the 80 prisoners

in the public jail 25 are being tried and sentenced for drug trafficking. The activity of the pushers of marihuana and other drugs is concentrated principally at the gates of the schools, and the police do not have the means to combat the traffickers.

In Sao Joao da Boa Vista and Mogi-Guacu there are many cases of marihuana addicts. A few weeks ago, police from the capital arrested a trafficker who said he belongs to a group who sell drugs to addicts in Sao Joao da Boa Vista and neighboring cities.

Completely unorganized, the Campinas narcotics sector is unable to keep pace with the growing drug trade in the city. Cocaine and marihuana are being sold on a large scale, and the most active traffickers are "Silvio Gordinho," Epitacio, Coutinho, "Batata," "pestana," "Toninho Cabeça Branca" and Mario Lucio. "Silvio Gordinho" is serving a sentence for murder and, even from prison, is directing his marihuana pushers.

In Campinas, the seven detectives assigned to clean up drug trafficking and addiction are well known, and, in the opinion of one deputy, "we need a greater number of police officers to handle this problem in a city of 700,000 inhabitants."

1,000 Kg per Day in Via Dutra

"Every day trucks go by on via Dutra carrying an average of 1,000 kg of marihuana, sold in the cities of Vale do Paraiba," a Jacarei police officer says. "To escape inspection, traffickers use the Dom Pedro I highway to bring marihuana and cocaine to other cities of the interior. There is a large number of addicts in almost the entire Vale do Paraiba and drug pushers are highly active near schools."

Many kilograms of marihuana are sold every day in Sao Jose dos Campos, and the same is occurring in Taubate where 30 percent of the crime is directly connected with drugs. Police resources are nonexistent; however, the arrest of a trafficker with 53 kg of marihuana last month enabled the Taubate police to discover a gang with pushers in the Vale do Paraiba and the capital. Lorena, Cruzeiro, Aparecido, Sao Luis do Paraitinga, Pindamonhangaba and other cities are also faced with the problem of the drug traffic.

Some authorities are concerned about the drastic escalation of drugs in the Vale do Paraiba, particularly because this area is between the country's two "principal sources of drugs: Rio and Sao Paulo." In the opinion of Deputy Celso Massarolo, "via Dutra is the obligatory drug route" and Jacarei is reputed to be the distribution center for marihuana in the Vale do Paraiba, part of Greater Sao Paulo, Campinas and the coast.

No Age Limit in Addiction

Every day minors between the ages of 10 and 17 are becoming increasingly involved with marihuana, and "punctures" (injections with Alfagan, Catovit and Provergil) are killing youngsters and, in some cases, causing infection in their arms; cases of gangrene have occurred. This is happening in Sao Jose do Rio Preto where Ilta Iris da Silva Romano, regional coordinator of the program, "Standards of Health," reports that drugs are even taking a toll among children 10 years of age. Deputy Henrique Celso Cherubini of the city's 2d Police Precinct advises that the problem of minors being involved in drugs is serious. He says that many parents have come to the precinct to report their own children and seek help.

Sydnei Gomes Correa, aged 24, marihuana trafficker and addict, arrived home after smoking three cigarettes, argued with his wife, Elizabeth Carvalho, and beat her until she was dead. Sydnei was a distributor of drugs in the district of Arvore Grande, in Sorocaba; he was sentenced to 12 years and 6 months of imprisonment for the murder. After he was imprisoned, Sydnei also killed a cell mate at the Febem Unit where he was being held. Marihuana is sold on a large scale in Sorocaba inasmuch as the city is on the drug route between Paraguay and the capital, passing via Parana, Itarare, Itapetininga and finally arriving at Sorocaba. According to the police, the number of addicts is now in excess of 8,000.

In Capao Bonito, the police are also faced with the drug problem, but they are most concerned with minors. In Itapetininga, 15 to 20 persons are booked each month for marihuana use or addiction and, since 1959, the City Council has been reporting a steady increase in the marihuana traffic. But the police are not able to stamp out the activity of traffickers who sell drugs near the schools. In Salto, residents are requesting stronger action by the police against assailants and traffickers. In crimes committed within the past few months--assaults and murders--witnesses have said that the perpetrators were "completely drugged." Moreover, there are also many marihuana addicts in Itu and Itarare. In these two cities the civil authorities are engaging in campaigns and asking help from the secretary of the Department of Public Security.

Transportation of Cocaine From Bolivia and Paraguay

The upper northwestern area of Sao Paulo State is one of the routes used for the transportation of cocaine and marihuana from Bolivia and Paraguay to Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. In Andradina, Castilho and Tres Lagoas (the last in Mato Grosso), frontier cities of the upper northwest, traffickers hire minors to "pass" drugs from one side of the Parana River to the other. The children's participation became worse, and Judge Paulo Hatanaka, while at a meeting in Andradina, changed the Castilho prison, which had two cells, into a prison for minors. Andradina is recording many incidents involving addicts and traffickers and, in the first 6 months of this year, the police seized 60 kg of marihuana and booked 74 persons on suspicion, 29 for trafficking.

In Pereira Barreto there are many cases involving boys and girls of the city's social clubs. Drugs, a serious problem, are also prevalent among the students of state schools, city schools and colleges, even in Ilha Solteira.

SSB, aged 22, is one of the worst drug addicts in Presidente Prudente. He cannot get out of bed in the morning without injecting himself with some drug, and his arms and legs are greatly scarred. "I began as a small child. I went from addict to trafficker and now I am vegetating, for I am living only on drugs." There are many addicts and traffickers in Presidente Prudente, and the boys and girls are not using just marihuana but also Alfagan and Glucoenerg, psychotropic drugs sold clandestinely at pharmacies.

In Regente Feijo, a city of more than 12,000 inhabitants, there is also drug trafficking on a large scale. Recently, one of the principal traffickers, who was supplying marihuana to students and members of society, was assassinated in Porta Pora by Paraguayan suppliers.

Police Believe Santos Biggest Addict Center

Drug use is immense on Sao Paulo's coast, and the police believe that Santos, with 416,000 inhabitants, is the city with the most addicts in the entire state. The city has no difficulty keeping itself supplied with drugs, since, in addition to islands for the "spawning" of bundles of marihuana, the port is used to bring in hard drugs. There are also many pharmacies which sell Optalidon, ether and other noncontrolled drugs, and hardware stores sell shoemaker's glue to minors. Most of the thieves exchange stolen goods for drugs. Here are a few figures: in 1979, the police arrested 241 persons; in 1980, 100 persons; and this year, up to September, 221 addicts and traffickers. Even in the case of prisons, the plan for controlling those involved with drugs is very weak, according to one detective. "These days, drugs are running rampant and no one wishes to do anything about it."

In Ilhabela, where many years ago international gangs of traffickers were well established, drug use and trafficking are continuing. The age bracket of 14 to 17 is the most consistent in the use of marihuana and cocaine. A short time ago, BMR, a 15-year-old girl, told of threats she, a sister and her mother had received from a gang of traffickers. She quit smoking marihuana but is forced to hand over 4,000 to 6,000 cruzeiros per week in order not to be "singled out and killed." Certain hotels in Ilhabela are noted as meeting places for traffickers where deals are made, since cocaine and smuggling are "spawned" in the city. According to one of the traffickers, the drugs arrive in large boats. In confirmation of this we have the deposition of TR, who frequented Ilhabela's prostitution area and was offered money to accompany a young man to the island of Guaeca, 3 km from Sao Sebastiao. They proceeded in a yacht to a point on the high seas indicated by the ship's radar and hoisted some sacks containing iron boxes out of the water. The boxes, containing cocaine, were taken back to shore and to highway SP-55 between Sao Sebastiao and Bertioaga where other men were waiting and took the "merchandise" away.

Registro, Iguape and Cananeia now form a triangle in the Vale do Ribeira. Registro is located near highway BR-116 used by trucks carrying marihuana and, in view of this, use has spread. The criminals who were arrested say that almost all the money obtained from the sale of jewels and stolen objects was spent to purchase drugs.

Arrests--No Solution in the ABC

In the ABC [industrial sections of Santo Andre, Sao Bernardo do Campo and Sao Caetano do Sul], the police have recorded an average of 20 cases per month involving the use and transportation of drugs, but trafficking continues heavy and without letup. The most recent arrest of a major trafficker in this area was that of Italo D'Alessandro, an Italian known as "Gringo," in Sao Bernardo do Campo; he was in possession of almost 500 kg of marihuana at the time. In Diadema this year, 20 persons were arrested after being caught red-handed, 9 for trafficking. Those involved with marihuana and cocaine, arrested by the narcotics division of the DEIC [Criminal Investigations Department], say that the sale of marihuana and other drugs is widespread in the ABC.

8568
CSO: 5300/2068

BRAZIL

COCAINE SEIZED, FIVE ARRESTED IN IPANEMA

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Oct 81 p 18

[Text] After a month of investigations, a group of police officers of the General Department of Civil Police [DGPC] managed to catch cocaine trafficker Antonio Airton de Oliveira Leal red-handed. At his residence--Rua Barao de Torre, 82, Apt 210, in Ipanema--they confiscated 250 grams of the drug, precision scales, a revolver, checkbooks and checks signed by addicts, five address books and 58,230 cruzeiros in cash.

The following were also arrested with the trafficker: Rejane Teresinha Wege, his wife, Rosa Malvina Wege, her mother, Marlene Teresinha Pedebos, a family friend, and Carlos Antonio da Silveira Pires, an acquaintance. Antonio Airton de Oliveira Leal immediately admitted that the material confiscated was his but later said it belonged to Cesar Bastos, a resident of Barra da Tijuca, who had been arrested and later released by the police.

Suspect Fled

The arrests were made by officers Jose Augusto, Clemente, Evilasio, Reinaldo and Coutinho who work directly with Deputy Rogerio Mont Karp Viana, director of the DGPC. They advised that they had been observing the cocaine traffic at that address for 1 month but had not been able to catch anyone red-handed. Wednesday evening, the police arrived when Cesar Bastos was leaving the apartment and tried to catch him. Cesar threw a bag of cocaine away and fled.

"We learned from the doorman that he had come from Apt 210," officer Jose Augusto said. "Just as we were going up the stairs, a maid left the building and told us no one was at home."

The officers then entered the building, searched the apartment and confiscated the cocaine, the checks and address books--five--with names of addicts, a damaged 22-caliber revolver, two scales to weigh the drug, paper to wrap the cocaine and 58,230 cruzeiros in cash.

Sick Child

When Antonio Airton de Oliveira returned later in the evening with his family and two friends, he was surrounded and arrested by the police. He had taken his 2-year-old child to the doctor, because the child was not feeling well and had fever. They

were all taken from Ipanema to the Narcotics Bureau where they were booked on suspicion. Antonio Airton, who, at first, admitted that the cocaine was his (he said he had bought it in Carumbá), later denied that story and said the drug had been delivered to him by Cesar Bastos for safekeeping.

He also said that Cesar Bastos had been arrested before he had arrived and that the police had released Cesar. Yesterday afternoon, Antonio Airton confessed that the cocaine was his and said his wife was in no way responsible although an addict.



Antonio, Rejane and Rosa were booked with Carlos and Marlene who denied any connection with the trafficking, saying they were only friends of the family

Marlene Teresinha Pedebos, one of the three women arrested, said she works at Confecoos Lamparina, on Rua Xavier da Silveira, in Copacabana, a property owned by Antonio's mother, and was arrested because she happened to be with the family. The police learned that there were actually four persons among those arrested who worked at Confecoos Lamparina.

With regard to Carlos Antonio da Silveira Pires, he said he was renting a house so that his family could stay there a while and that, since he had a car, he took the group home after seeing the sick child.

Concerning the address books, the police said that there are dozens of names of addicts in the books and that all such persons will be investigated and later called to appear. The police also seized checks in rather large amounts made out by individuals who had purchased cocaine from Antonio Airton.

8568

CSO: 5300/2068

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

BOLIVIAN COCAINE SEIZED--A total of 500 grams of cocaine, valued at 10 million cruzeiros but purchased in Bolivia at a cost of 1.5 million cruzeiros, was seized Tuesday in the heart of Campo Grande while being transported by the trafficker; he was arrested by agents of the Federal Police Department [DPF], but his name is being withheld from the press "so that the case will not be prejudiced in any way." Four other persons involved in drug trafficking were also arrested by the DPF and the principal objective of that department is to identify the man who originated the transaction and supplied the trafficker with funds to purchase the cocaine. It is expected that he will be arrested within a few days. Moreover, in Lima, Peruvian authorities advised that they are seeking two Brazilians, accused of taking part in the assassination of two Italians, and a Peruvian. According to the local police, the homicides were undoubtedly a "settling of accounts" between rival gangs engaged in cocaine trafficking. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Nov 81 p 23] 8568

ARGENTINE COCAINE TRAFFICKER ARRESTED--Campinas, Sao Paulo--Yesterday at Viracopos airport detectives of the Sao Paulo branch of the DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] arrested Argentine Hector Orlando Conde Pelliza, aged 29, who was trying to board a plane for Zurich with 2.745 kg of cocaine in powder form hidden in a corset under an elegant Italian suit. The drug is valued at 15 million cruzeiros. According to DOPS Director Romeu Tuma, this is the biggest cocaine seizure ever made at a Brazilian airport. Hector was arrested for two reasons: carrying a small suitcase, the Argentine arranged to be the last to go aboard when the plane (which was to take him first to Rio) was already preparing to take off; and during customs inspection he appeared highly nervous, not knowing that the Viracopos airport inspection officials reserve special attention for late passengers. Hector became still more nervous upon being frisked after a check by the electronic instruments used by the police to prevent any weapons from being taken aboard. When an inspector discovered the corset under his suit filled with bags, Hector Conde confessed: "It is cocaine." And he did not show the slightest reaction when advised of his arrest. When questioned, the Argentine refused to reveal the names of any others implicated in the operation. He showed a passport in the name of Sandro Caborassi, an Italian. Another passport was found in his small suitcase, this one in the name of Jose Calabro, Argentine. However, in a second interrogation he revealed his real name, said he resides in Buenos Aires and pointed out the members of the Sao Paulo connection involved in the traffic. Until last evening, DOPS had still not managed to contact INTERPOL. According to Deputy Romeu Tuma, Hector Conde's arrest has left the police concerned about the "definite possibility that Sao Paulo has become another Europe." [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Nov 81 p 6] 8568

MUSICIANS WITH DRUGS ARRESTED--Drummer Roberto Bina Cartier, aged 23, and guitarist Pedro de Mendonca Lima, aged 30, musicians at the Western Club nightclub in Humaita, were arrested yesterday by Narcotics Bureau agents at an apartment in Copacabana. They were in possession of 5 kg of compressed marihuana and 3 hashish tablets. The officers also confiscated an address book with names of musicians and artists. The nightclub where Pedro and Roberto were working belonged to Denise de Souza Martins who died at the beginning of the year from an overdose of cocaine. At Apt 504 of building 87 on Rua Francisco Otaviano, which they entered armed with a search warrant, the agents found the aforementioned drugs, paper for packaging the drugs and a precision scale. The two musicians were booked as traffickers, and all names contained in the address book will be investigated by the police (at present being withheld). The hashish found at the apartment comes from Asia and was wrapped in laminated paper. This was the second seizure of hashish made by the Narcotics Bureau. The first was in 1977 when an American trafficker was arrested. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Nov 81 p 13] 8568

DRUG TRAFFICKERS' ESCAPE ABORTED--Brasilia, 22 Oct (AFP)--The police reported today that four Spanish-speaking armed men failed in their attempt to free two Colombian drug traffickers who had been detained while carrying 4 kg of cocaine aboard a plane. [PY021746 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 22 Nov 81 PY]

POLICE CHIEF DISMISSED--Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-ackel yesterday dismissed Roberto Felipe de Araujo Porto, superintendent of the Rio de Janeiro Federal Police, at the request of Col Moacyr Coelho, general director of the Federal Police Department. The dismissal was prompted by the escape of surgeon Hosmany Ramos. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Nov 81 p 13 PY]

CSO: 5300/2082

CHILE

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN DRUG TRAFFICKERS--Arica, Chile--Carabineros have arrested four Peruvian citizens, one of them a woman on charges of drug trafficking. They have been identified as 31-year old Tomas Caljaro Vicanqui, 27-year old Antonia Chambilla Colque, 24-year old Fabian Mamani Manchaca, and 26-year old Gumerindo Mamani Manchaca, all of whom are residents of Tacna. Carabineros also confiscated 2 kg of cocaine. With this operation Carabineros have completed their 10th operation to combat cocaine traffic and have confiscated about 26 kg of cocaine. [PY040130 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Nov 81 p C-5]

CSO: 5300/2089

PERU

BRIEFS

DRUG TRAFFICKERS' PLAN REVEALED--After eliminating competition by the Italian drug traffickers, the drug traffickers' mafia whose main partner in our country is Victor Carusso Tiburcio or Victor Carusso Lujan, alias "One Thousand Faces" from Huanuco (living at present in Leticia), intended to invest \$6 million in arms and explosives smuggling and in currency forging. The purpose of this maneuver was to distract the police authorities' attention in order to have freedom of action. The Civil Guard's Intelligence Service has managed, through the Civil Guard Antidrug Department, to obtain information on the Colombian drug traffic organization's planned activities. It has also detected that part of the money referred to was used to acquire properties in the Selva region and to build luxurious hotels where they reportedly hosted drug traffickers and bought and sold drugs. [Excerpt] [PY100008 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Nov 81 p A-33]

COCAINE REFINERY--The Peruvian investigative have arrested drug traffickers Felicita Paulina Nau (29) and Huaygua Cayllahua (32) who for over 1 year had been manufacturing cocaine base in the "Bayovar" shantytown in the Lima district of San Juan de Lurigancho, for a total amount of 10 million soles. Two Cubans acted as distributors. [PY102359 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 5 Dec 81 p 8]

COCAINE SEIZURES--In the last 10 months the Peruvian investigative police have seized over 4,000 kg of cocaine base and 88 kg of cocaine hydrochloride, and they have discovered 21 cocaine base laboratories and 24 hydrochloride laboratories. They have detected 946 drug traffickers, out of which 82 were foreigners. [PY102359 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 5 Dec 81 p 13]

COLOMBIAN COCAINE SMUGGLERS--Police have arrested Ofelia de Jesus Perez de Carvajal, 20, and Nudyo Maria Montoya Campino, 20, of Colombian nationality, at the Jorge Chavez International Airport yesterday for trying to smuggle 2 and 1/2 kg of cocaine base hidden in their underwear. [PY102359 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 4 Dec 81 p A-14]

CSO: 5300/2091

ST KITTS-NEVIS

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA PLANTATIONS--Basseterre, Sun; (CANA)--Several ganja growing dreadlocked farmers in St Kitts are in police custody here after police tactical squads, now reinforced since the army was disbanded, swooped on their plantations during the past four days. Acting on a tip-off the squad first came upon what they then said was the biggest haul of marijuana that the security forces here had ever encountered--in the foothills of Greenhill. Four long-haired youths who had set up house in the area were arrested at the site described "As big as Warner Park" (the sporting centre in the capital) which is round 10 acres. In a later raid however, police squads moved in on the island's south-eastern peninsula, known as "Salt Pond" and discovered a much bigger, plantation, and what appeared to be a family business with two children living there, one about a year old, and nursing bottles containing marijuana tea were also found, they said. Other reports said that one dread-locked youth is in hospital in Basseterre following a tussle with police. Plants up to three feet tall were destroyed on both plantations. Police have not given any estimate of the street value of the marijuana destroyed. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 9 Nov 81 p 5]

CSO: 5300/7514

IRAN

OPIUM SEIZED IN ESFAHAN, SHIRAZ, KERMAN

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Shemiran, KEYHAN reporter. The Antinarcotics Headquarters of Esfahan and Khomeyn confiscated 407 kilograms of narcotics and four weapons last month.

In an interview with the KEYHAN reporter, a spokesman of the chief of the Public Relations Office of the Central Antinarcotics Headquarters said: "By virtue of the efforts and persistence of the antinarcotics brothers of Esfahan last month, 380.854 kilograms of opium, 3.851 kg of [opium] burnt cake and sap, and 419 grams of heroin were discovered."

Also, the Antinarcotics Headquarters of Khomeyn seized 17.85 kilograms of opium, four G-3 rifles and Colt pistols from armed smugglers. In this connection, a number of smugglers with police records and narcotics merchants were arrested and turned over to the IRI Revolutionary Court of Esfahan and Khomeyn, and the confiscated items were turned over to the Central Antinarcotics Headquarters.

Kerman, Shiraz. Four-hundred and fifth-eight kilograms of opium was found in a farm in Shiraz and in a pistachio grove in Kerman. Regarding the circumstances of the seizure of 395 kilograms of opium in Kerman, the Public Relations Office of the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran stated the following: "On a tip from the 36-Million Intelligence Organization, officials of the Gendarmerie check-point at Sar Asyab discovered 395 kilograms of opium in a pistachio grove belonging to a person named Bagher Musavi. In this connection, three persons were arrested, and measures to arrest other suspects are continuing."

According to the KEYHAN reporter in Shiraz, officials of the Antinarcotics Office of the Revolution Guards Corps of Shiraz discovered and confiscated 63 kilograms of opium in the village of Kolsetun in the suburbs of Shiraz.

In connection with these finds, two smugglers named Mohammad Hasan Hoseyni, son Khalil, and 'Abdolmajid Nasserri were arrested.

CSO: 5300/5332

IRAN

BRIEFS

HEROIN HAUL IN ZAHEDAN--Following a clash last night with a number of smugglers, the Gendarmerie Regiment of Zahedan discovered 290 kilograms of pure heroin at the Hormak checkpoint which is ten kilometers from Zahedan, killed one smuggler, and wounded another. Col Razavi, commander of the Gendarmerie area of Sistan van Baluchestan, while announcing this news said: "At about 1800 hours yesterday, one of the groups of the Gendarmerie Antismuggling Area of Sistan van Baluchestan blocked the road of some international smugglers and merchants of death at a pass named Gazu located ten kilometers from the checkpoint of Hormak [near] Zahedan and, after an armed clash which lasted three hours succeeded in arresting one of the smugglers alive, killing another, seizing five burlap bags containing pure heroin weighing about 290 kilograms, as well as immobilizing their two vehicles. The commander of the Gendarmerie area of this province stated that the investigation of the person captured is continuing; he is an international smuggler; and his son is now in prison on the same charge." He added that officers are busy investigating around the checkpoints and are pursuing the smugglers who fled. Col Razavi said: "As a result of this big find, it has been requested that all personnel who took part in this clash get a promotion of one grade." [Text] [Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 16 Nov 81 p 7]

CSO: 5300/5331

ISRAEL

BRIEFS

HASHISH SEIZED IN GALILEE--The Galilee police today seized 114 soles of hashish weighing about 23 kg in 'Akko today. Eleven people were picked up on suspicion of possessing this drug. The seized hashish is worth about 1.5 million shekels. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 18 Nov 81]

RECORD HEROIN SEIZURE--On 25 November 3 kg of pure heroin was seized at Ben-Gurion Airport. This is the largest amount of that drug that the police have ever seized. The heroin, worth more than 0.5 million shekels, was found in the suitcase of a 33-year old tourist who had come to Israel on an El Al flight from Paris. The man and another man, both of them citizens of the United States, have been arrested. Comm Yehezqel (Karti), the police deputy commander, expressed the hope to our correspondents that the seizure of the heroin would disrupt the drug trade in Israel. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Nov 81]

CSO: 5300/4705

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

MARIHUANA PLANTATION DISCOVERED--Malanje--Eight fields of marihuana were discovered in the municipality of Mukari, province of Malanje, by the ODP [People's Defense Organization] municipal command. These fields, which earned thousands of kwanzas for their owners Antonio Suende, Antonio Kituxe, Domingos Van-Dunem, Salvador Mulato, Feliciano Muato and Gaspar Antonio, were discovered by the ODP during the course of an operation in this municipality. According to information from the ANGOP [ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY], marihuana growing is quite extensive in the municipality of Mukari, a fact which resulted in the launching of a campaign against this toxic product which is responsible for a great part of the mental troubles encountered in many cities around the country. The people in question are being interrogated at the provincial criminal investigation department. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Nov 81 p 9]

CSO: 5300/5615

GHANA

BRIEFS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE--The Minister of Health, Dr Kwamena Ocran, yesterday called on all agencies involved in the control of drugs to wage an all out war against its abuse. Opening an exhibition on the prevention and control of drug abuse in Accra as part of the West African Health Community Day, the Minister said his Ministry had initiated a systematic public education campaign on drug abuse. He said many people were now engaged in the illegal peddling of drugs in the cities and villages and called on the police, the Pharmacy Board, chiefs, town and village committees to help arrest this unfortunate situation. The Minister lamented that "many Ghanaians have been jailed in foreign countries for dealing in 'wee' and others have also been mentally affected by smoking it". He warned the public to be aware of illegal drug peddlers who filled empty capsules with chalk or cassava starch and sold them in the form of, 'TOPAE' or 'ABOMBELT' as anti-biotics. The one-week exhibition mounted by the Ministry of Health is aimed at drawing attention of the public to the hazards of drug abuse in the society. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Nov 81 p 8]

INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFIC SUSPECTS--Lerio Haves Cubagee, one of the three accused persons suspected to be members of an international "wee" trafficking syndicate, was yesterday granted a \$200,000 bail with two sureties by an Accra Circuit Court. The court presided over by Miss Emelia Aryee, however, remanded Theophilus Ani Bampoe and Julius Hayes Cubagee, in custody. Theophilus Bampoe is charged with possessing 40,406 grammes of Indian hemp while Julius and Lerio Cubagee are jointly charged with possessing 2,076 grammes of the "hemp." They have all pleaded not guilty and will appear before the court again on Monday. Acting upon a tip-off the Police Flying Squad, on November 16 this year, arrested Theophilus Ani Bampoe at his Sabon Zongo residence with ten jerry cans, each containing palm oil and two parcels of "wee" hidden in a specially created compartment underneath. Ani Bampoe, who, according to the prosecution, indicated he was in league with Julius Cubagee, later led the police to the Granada Hotel near the Kotoka International Airport where Julius resided. It was at the Granada Hotel where the police, according to the prosecution, arrested Julius and Lerio Cubagee with a quantity of the leaves. [Excerpt] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Nov 81 pp 4-5]

CSO: 5300/5612

KENYA

BRIEFS

BIG BHANG BUST--Police have unearthed bhang worth nearly one million shillings at Chui Village in Murang'a. A spokesman said that acting on information, police searched the home of a suspect at the weekend. They uncovered a number of drums containing bhang which had been buried in the ground. The drug haul was worth 700,000/-. "It took them more than two hours to dig up the drums," the spokesman said. The search also revealed 400/- in ten and five cent coins hidden in a tin buried underground. Four people were arrested and are expected to appear in a Kangema court this morning. Last month another 164 kg of bhang was seized in the area and two people charged in court. Sources told Nation army vehicles were used to transport bhang to the village at night. The police chased one of the vehicles on the day of the raid but gave up due to heavy rain, the source added. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 5300/5600

DENMARK

ARTICLE EXAMINES FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF NARCOTICS TRADE

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 16 Oct 81 p 10

[Article by Troels Aagaard]

[Text] Investments in heroin yield several thousand percent. The best passbook yields only 15 percent annually. The police note that several individuals try their luck in the narcotics trade. Within the last month, three have been arrested. The authorities are seizing an increasing quantity of narcotics, but is that 1 or 10 percent of the consumption? Nobody in this country knows the number of drug addicts, nor the consumption of narcotics, but there is no doubt that the turnover amounts to billions of kroner. Two, 5 or 10 billion kroner? The police do not know for certain where the money goes. Two hundred drug abusers are expected to die in 1981.

Fairly often, the police at Kastrup Airport notice people passing through the customs with several hundred thousand kroner in plastic bags.

"Savings--put aside at home," is the standard answer to the question from the police where the money comes from. It is true that it is possible to seize the money, but if there is no proof that it stems from illegal activities, it will have to be paid back. "Although any fool can see that there is something completely wrong about that money," as a coworker in the narcotics department of the narcotics police put it.

"The narcotics trade yields huge profits, but we actually do not have the slightest idea what the turnover in the narcotics trade actually is," says Mikael Lyngbo, police court prosecutor, the Department of Narcotics.

In the opinion of the police, the narcotics trade is fairly constantly in the same hands. Not with a single person but with a rather big circle of persons who know each other to a certain extent and who cooperate sporadically in current business. Different combinations of people who can assist one another if need be.

"Most of them concentrate exclusively on the narcotics trade. There is far more money to be made here than in many other forms of 'business'," says Mikael Lyngbo.

"Once they have discovered how easy it is to make quick money and lots of it, they clearly find it difficult to muster sufficient strength not to continue," Mikael Lyngbo states.

But a new tendency in the market is increasingly for Northern European citizens to try their luck in the narcotics trade on their own. Apparently, many people cannot resist the temptation of a highly uncertain but most lucrative business," says the deputy chief of the narcotics department, Bent Hansen.

Within the past month, the narcotics police in Copenhagen have arrested one Dane, one Swede and one Dutchman with 4 kilos of pure heroin in stock. The amateurs who have started from the bottom by purchasing drugs themselves abroad. They thus avoid a number of previous middlemen and develop their own distribution networks in Denmark.

The police find it easier to locate these dealers because they are less smart than professional people. The amateurs are, for example, not as aware of the importance of diluting the heroin before it is being used. The straws sold on the street normally contain 10-15 percent pure heroin,

The blunder committed in failing to dilute the heroin has this year cost several narcotics addicts their lives in that they have unknowingly consumed an overdose.

A Mere Estimate

On the basis of investigations undertaken in London and at the Århus Youth Center, the Anti-Hard-Narcotics Movement estimates the annual increase in the number of drug addicts who take drugs by injection at 20 percent on a national basis.

There are no total statistics on the number of drug addicts in Denmark. Nobody in this country knows the total extent of drug addiction. The number of drug addicts has been estimated at between 5,000 and 20,000 people. A number of physicians estimate the figure at between 8,000 and 10,000.

The mortality rate among drug addicts is stated in UGESKRIFT FOR LÆGER to be 1 percent. Conversely, on the basis of 165 deaths in 1980, the number of drug addicts would thus be 16,500.

The consumption of drugs is not known either. Nor is it known exactly how drug addicts finance their purchases of drugs. The only fairly 'certain' factor on which to base oneself in calculating the turnover within the narcotics trade is the retail price in the street, where drug addicts purchase a straw for an amount of, on the average, 1,200 kroner.

Gaps in Accounts

A total presentation of the narcotics economy in Denmark would be subject to numerous uncertain factors.

The narcotics police in Copenhagen, for example, will not venture to state whether it seizes 1 percent or 10 percent of the quantity of drugs smuggled into the country.

However, on the basis of an average drug consumption among a certain number of abusers, the following estimates may be made:

The number of deaths among drug addicts is expected this year to exceed 200. If the ratio of the physicians between dead and live drug addicts proves true, by the end of the year, Denmark would have 20,000 drug abusers, whose average consumption of 3 straws per week gives an annual consumption of 1,500 kilos of diluted heroin at a street value of between 5 and 6 billion kroner. For heroin alone.

To this comes, in the total narcotics economy, the trade in Cannabis products, Pakistan morphine pills, cocaine, etc.

If the number of narcotics addicts who take drugs by injection is put at 10,000 or 20,000, if the commercial value in the narcotics market is estimated at 5, 10 or 20 billion kroner, the turnover in kroner is inconceivably large.

Drug addicts finance their consumption in all kinds of conceivable and inconceivable ways:

1. A few are employed and spend their earnings on drugs.
2. Some deal in hashish and/or hard drugs. The profits are spent to cover their own consumption.
3. Some procure money through prostitution, both females and males.
4. Some get money from parents, aid organizations and unemployment benefits.
5. But it is estimated that the majority finance their narcotics consumption by way of different forms of crime: burglary, fraud, shoplifting, etc.

The damages paid by the insurance companies speak for themselves. The Topsikring insurance company paid in the first 6 months of 1979 9.8 million kroner, in the first six months of 1980, 14.2 million kroner, and for the first 6 months of 1981 the damages disbursed had increased to 21 million kroner. This money is being paid by the policy holders in the form of increased own risks and higher insurance rates.

Without sticking to any point of view, the insurance companies thus estimate that a considerable portion of the damages paid after burglaries that have been reported are due to the hunt on the part of drug addicts for "easily sold items." The characteristic thing about this kind of burglary is that the thieves consistently select valuable articles which may be converted into money. Typically, no wanton destruction of property is committed in connection with these burglaries.

A drug addict who is seriously addicted to heroin needs at least 2,000 kroner each day just to cover his purchases of drugs. The usual way in which to get hold of this kind of money is to commit burglary in the suburbs in broad daylight when the owners are at work. "The goods" are sold to fences or more or less directly to those who deal in precious metals.

- In this way, gold and silver items, worth millions of kroner, end up in smelters. People in the business who are familiar with the situation estimate that one-third of the turnover in gold and silver is illegal and has been purchased at prices far below the official current prices. In the Copenhagen area, it is a question of approximately 500,000 kroner daily which are not recorded anywhere.

On the basis of a number of 20,000 narcotics abusers, the Anti-Hard-Narcotics Movement has made a hypothetical calculation of how much two-thirds of them have to steal to cover their narcotics consumption. Normally, the price paid by a fence for stolen goods is estimated at one-seventh of the new value. That is to say, that an amount seven times two-thirds of the commercial value of heroin has to be stolen for 15,000 drug addicts. Approximately 25 billion kroner.

An amount which does not at all correspond with the insurance companies' statements of 75-300 million kroner as costs in connection with the payment of indemnities.

- The opposite calculation and an equally hypothetical example is to convert the costs of the insurance companies of 300 million kroner into drug addicts with a consumption of 3 straws a week. That way, the number of drug addicts using drugs by injection turns out to be 250.

Money Disappearing Without a Trace

All those who are familiar with the Danish narcotics environment state unanimously that the atmosphere has become more brutal during the last few years. Heroin has gained considerable ground, and a drug such as cocaine, which used to be hard to get hold of, finds an increasing number of buyers.

Cocaine is considered more chic to use. It is being used, to a greater extent, by a closed, luxurious clientele who are considerably more difficult for the police to trace.

The consumption of hashish is assumed to be at a rather constant level.

A new factor in the narcotics market is that methadone, which is being used legally for the slow withdrawal of drug addicts, is being sold illegally in the street under the same conditions as all other drugs.

- According to sources within the National Health Service, 600-700 narcotics addicts are on prolonged methadone maintenance. An average methadone prescription is of 100 milliliters per day, equivalent to approximately 25 tons on an annual basis for the entire group.

The trade routes for narcotics to Europe have clearly become disturbed by the tightened visa requirements during the last few years on the part of the countries in the West. It is no longer just Chinese, Pakistanis, and Turks who are travellers in the misery of narcotics addicts.

- On the other hand, the police do not doubt that large-scale internationally organized trade systems, to a large extent, are behind the major part of the drugs smuggled into the country. The money taken out of the country by hand is an indication of this.

The only concrete thing which the narcotics police may go by is that they seize an increasingly large quantity of drugs. Which, in turn, is an indication of an increased rate of smuggling into the country, presumably because the market is growing. Police-court procecutor Mikael Lyngbo states that the cases on which the police are working are gradually becoming increasingly larger.

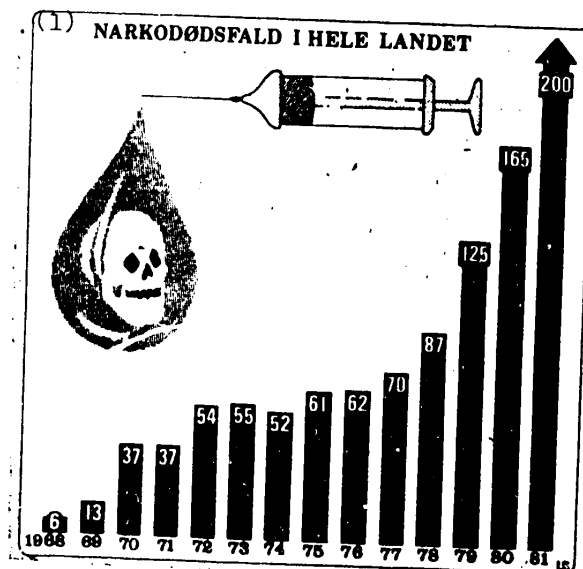
"In many areas, we are getting on the track of considerably more central persons than we previously have been," he says.

The police do not know for certain where all the money made in the narcotics trade actually ends up.

Some of the money is spent on an enormous private consumption. Time and again, the police will find when, once in a while, a major narcotics dealer is arrested, that the man, simultaneously with an enormous consumption of money, has an exceedingly low legal income. And to make the confusion total, the same man may hold piles of strange private mortgages, for example in a property with signed debts due to people who are completely unqualified to lend money.

Another possibility of storing money derived from the trade in narcotics are Swiss banks, but here the money is not very secure, seen from the point of view of a criminal. If the police has merely got reason for suspicion regarding an account, the money may be seized. "Money assumed to come from the narcotics trade will be allotted to the Swiss treasury," also even if the crime was committed outside of Switzerland.

The Danish police would, in principle, like for this practice to be adopted in this country as well. Having mysterious sums of money seized without the need for exact identification of a specific crime.



Alarming increase in mortality rate among drug addicts.

Key:

1. Number of deaths from narcotics abuse in entire country.

Narcotics and Currency Seized in Copenhagen by Narcotics
Department and Trouble Spotters

	<u>Entire 1979</u>	<u>Entire 1980</u>	<u>Till Oct 1981</u>
	Approx.	Approx.	Approx.
Cannabis Products	950 kgs.	1,300 kgs.	906 kgs.
Heroin	12 kgs.	11 kgs.	8 kgs.
Pakistan Morphine Pills	7,500 pills	3,000 pills	16,048 pills
Cocaine	550 grams	1 kg.	10 kgs.
Raw Opium	60 grams	12.75 kgs.	360 grams
Money Seized in Danish Kroner	5.5 mill.	4.5 mill.	5.53 mill.

An increasingly large quantity of narcotics is being seized by narcotics police and trouble spotters.

7262
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DENMARK

BRIEFS

COCAINE, HEROIN SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Cocaine and heroin of a street value of approximately 2 million kroner were seized yesterday at Kastrup Airport. First, the narcotics police, last Sunday, brought a man back from the airport bus for a bodily search. In a bodybelt, he carried 554 grams of cocaine. The person in question is 31-year-old Hungarian-born Canadian Thomas Rocsiz, who both to the police and in a preliminary examination refused to make a statement. Detective Superintendent Bent Hansen of the narcotics police states that the Canadian was exposed in a cooperation between the Danish and the Swedish police. In Sweden, they were following up a clue that he was a large-scale supplier of cocaine, but they only knew his nickname and a connection to Denmark, where the narcotics police managed to identify him. They found out that he was in Lima in Peru and would be arriving at Kastrup on the Sunday. Here, they allowed him to pass through customs without customs examination in the hope that he would contact accomplices. When this did not happen, he was arrested in the airport bus. Early yesterday, the customs authorities seized 27-year-old Indian Ashar Kumar Gupta who landed, carrying a briefcase. Inside its lid, the customs officers found 400 grams of heroin. Gupta claimed in court yesterday that he did not know anything about the contents of the bag. An acquaintance had paid his fare, given him 500 dollars, asking him to take the briefcase along to Copenhagen, where an unknown man would take it over. Subsequently, the unknown man was, incidentally, to assist the Indian in getting to Germany for treatment of a heart ailment. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Nov 81 p 2] 7262

DRUGS TIED TO ROBBERIES--Twenty-five percent of the number of bank robberies which have been solved and which were committed in Copenhagen in 1980, were committed by narcotics addicts who had to procure money to pay for their consumption of drugs. A total of 38 robberies were committed last year, and 32 of these have been solved. In eight of the cases, the robberies were committed by narcotics addicts. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 16 Nov 81 p 3] 7262

CSO: 5300/2066

NORWAY

BOOK DESCRIBES DRUG MILIEU IN NORWAY

Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 26 Oct 81 p 14

/Review by Tore Hoel, consultant to the Central Council for Narcotics Problems, of book "Nar du horer om mitt liv .../ When I Tell You of My Life .../ by Inger Bentzerud and John Arne Markussen/

/Text/ Tore Hoel, consultant in the Central Council for Narcotics Problems, here reviews the book "When I Tell You of My Life" by Inger Bentzerud and John Arne Markussen, the sale of which has been stopped by the court. In the reviewer's opinion, the book violates personal privacy, but as a whole it is surprisingly good.

In the wake of the banning by the court of sales of "The Report on Narcotics in Norway" by two journalists of daily newspapers a debate has begun on how "narcotics journalism" should be carried on. The debate is important because, with the present strong focus upon narcotics problems, it seems that many are willing to step across bodies to produce "shocking reports on the narcotics hell" in the name of documentary journalism and truth. In this area journalism has a great responsibility, a fact Inger Marie Bentzerud and John Arne Markussen are aware of. "The mass media are often justifiably criticized for romanticizing the addict milieu and stimulating curiosity among young people" (p 237).

In this context the book "When I Tell You of My Life . . ." must be evaluated on whether it is a good or poor piece of journalism. My answer is yes and no. First, to take the book's much discussed introductory chapter about Mario: The criticism about romantization of the addict milieu does not apply to it, but it does violate personal privacy. It should, therefore, have been given a different form. Addicts and their families have the same right to privacy as other people.

As a whole, however, the book is surprisingly good. Surprising because the two authors have in their careers contributed solely to the flood of poor narcotics reportage: Bentzerud by presenting cocaine as the new "in" drug; Markussen by being the "press spokesman" for the physician who provided the worst example of inexcusable treatment of addicts: the prescription of morphine by the liter.

"When I Tell You of My Life . . ." also contains weak and misleading chapters but its strength lies in the fact that the authors have, despite everything, managed to dig down behind the superficial picture of the drug problem that dominates the mass media. Many individual chapters are very good, such as, for example, the historical presentation of the "drug culture" in Norway and the confrontation with Syphilia, of GATEAVISA.

The chapter on narcotics deaths reveals convincingly the role of legal drugs in the abuse picture. The picture of the drug criminal, well dressed and owner of a race horse, is also rich fare. But the book is uneven and straggly. It lacks a common frame of reference, on the basis of which the individual stories could be understood.

With the lack of such a unifying perspective the authors become very dependent upon their sources. The question then becomes whom they select to inform them, whom they let speak. According to the foreword, some were deliberately cut out, namely the "narrow expert milieu" that for too long has held the exclusive right of knowledge and opinion on narcotics problems." Who they are, we are not told, but we can guess when we see who is missing in the book. In Norway they are psychiatry and the preventive authorities who have had the most to do with addicts since the problem cropped up in the middle 1960s. It is strange that the experience gained here is not mentioned.

This becomes particularly striking when the authors attempt to compensate for their lack of sources within the treatment apparatus by presenting themselves as experts on treatment: "To an even less degree than formerly can one depend upon the addicts own motivation for quitting" (p 242) and consequently one must "make it clear that one starts endless therapy sessions with talk about childhood and youth" while waiting for an "inner change" (p 246). This sounds vague, and one asks oneself who is standing in the wings whispering when the authors must hide their sources behind the obscuring "one." When Bentzerud-Markussen attack the neglect by the authorities they do not have enough concrete ammunition. They become only a weak echo of the National Association's Drug-Free Society. "Those who traditionally have had something to say about the care of addicts have been too liberal in their attitude toward them (p 234). "The question is how long Norwegian addict care is to let the addict's daily life and whim of the moment be decisive to the treatment offered and the result" (p 246). "A heroin addict is seldom receptive to sensible argument and is also resistant to all competent therapy" (p 245). It is not at all clear what the authors mean by this, other than that they want a more restrictive narcotics policy in the treatment field--something that can mean a number of things as the treatment debate goes today. Where, for example, do the authors stand in the matter of compulsory treatment? This is not made plain. Bentzerud/Markussen go a long way toward presenting the addict as not amenable to treatment. When in addition they assert that studies in the United States "show how addiction, so to speak, spreads of itself" they are on dangerous ground. Treatment pessimism combined with a theory of contagion of abuse is the "professional" foundation required to feed Carl I. Hagen's reactionary narcotics policy. And I should like to see the study that is the basis for "the assertion by the Swedish circle that one drug addict infects on the average two others, who in turn infect two others each, and so on" (p 234). If this were the case we should all be addicts in Norway today. Many other assertions in the book provoke debate. For example, the authors seem to have an exaggerated faith in information and education as vaccines against drug abuse. Their attitude toward the use of narcotic substances (methadone, morphine and the like) in the treatment of addicts is unclear. The "kind" physician Jahn Guthu is given a completely undeserved martyr's status in a chapter we could have done without. When the treatment work that despite all has been done in Norway is described it is done summarily and with errors of fact in a chapter given the flippant title "Out Into the Country, Up Into the Trees." Preventive work is completely forgotten. And other things. I find much to criticize, but nevertheless the book is absolutely worth reading. Therefore, finally a few words about the good journalistic work Bentzerud and Markussen have done.

The concrete reports are the best parts of the book. Often in a condensed and intense form we obtain a vital impression of, for example, the experience of being imprisoned for narcotics crimes. There is little help to be had in prison and few opportunities for a new start at the end of the sentence. The entrance ticket to the labor market is difficult to obtain, as is illustrated in the book by both figures and examples.

The alternative projects aimed at rehabilitating addicts are also well presented. For example, the ideology behind the "Hestoy" boat project, the motorcycle project in Barum and the treatment collective at Tyrili are dealt with in a way that shows that the authors familiarized themselves with the problems and became sympathetic to both the leaders and the youths in the projects. It is, therefore, doubly regrettable that the book does not discuss in which way these projects are to be alternatives to the treatment work of a more established apparatus, i.e. psychiatric health care, or do the authors think alternative treatment should account for all treatment?

When drug abuse is discussed it is easy to get lost in the young addicts group. It is to the credit of Bentzerud/Markussen that they subject the society of intoxicants to a broader debate, in which abuse of legal medications is also a part.

It is said in the last chapter of the book that "the struggle against 'dope' is a struggle in the area of culture," i.e. an ideological struggle. Thus Bentzerud/Markussen surely regard their book as an ideological call to battle.

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NORWAY

FUNDS APPROVED FOR INCREASED NARCOTICS-CONTROL EFFORT

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Nov 81 p 10

/Article: "Storting Says Yes to Increased Struggle Against Narcotics"/

/Text/ The justice committee of the Storting supports the proposal of the Ministry of Justice for extra appropriations of a total of 17.8 million kroner in this year's budget for intensifying the struggle against drug abuse. Five million kroner is to be used for an opinion campaign, counties and municipalities will receive increased support, and the prison system, the police and the customs service will have increased resources at their disposal.

Morten Steenstrup (Conservative), spokesman for the proposal in the Storting, points out to AFTENPOSTEN that the justice committee regards it as a very serious matter that professional drug gangs have plainly picked Norway as a new market for drugs and that the committee is also aware that recently cannabis and heroin have been increasingly available in this country.

"This is a very serious matter. The justice committee, therefore, asks that the struggle against narcotics be escalated. It is disturbing that in some milieus the use of cannabis is socially accepted. All drugs are dangerous, even hashish. It must be emphatically asserted that all drug abuse, even in small amounts, may produce lasting harmful effects," says Morten Steenstrup.

Five million kroner is to be used for a broadly based opinion campaign. The Conservative Party, the Christian People's Party, and the Center Party want the Central Council for Narcotics Problems to act as the secretariat for the campaign, while the minority, the Labor Party, wishes a separate secretariat established. The justice committee unanimously approves of the proposal for an extra appropriation of 4.3 million kroner for the work of counties and municipalities on drug problems. In the opinion of the committee the means should be used where the problems are greatest.

The justice committee supports the social ministry's proposal for aid for parents of drug addict children. In the opinion of the committee 1.5 million kroner should be set aside for such efforts in the budget for next year. In the opinion of the committee members a visitation patrol should be established to prevent smuggling of narcotics into prisons, and use of urine samples to reveal drug use among prison inmates should be increased. The police are also to prepare for data processing of all available information on drug cases, at a cost of 150,000 kroner. The justice committee's approval of a further appropriation of 1.3 million will provide an electron microscope and other special equipment for the criminal police.

In addition, the committee thinks the narcotics police should have more scout cars, more radio equipment and other material this year, at a cost of 3.7 million kroner. The customs authorities will get a new diesel-driven boat for use in the Oslofjord area. In addition, customs must equip its border patrol cars with Nordic mobile telephones. In total, therefore, this year's appropriations for customs will increase by 2 million kroner.

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CSO: 5300/2069

NORWAY

BRIEFS

MOOD-ALTERING PILLS IN TRONDHEIM--Strong tranquilizers are extensively sold in the street and in some cafes in Trondheim. Pills of various kinds--among them Valium, Vival, Surmontil and Truxal--can without difficulty be bought for between 10 and 20 kroner each. "I have suspected for a long time that this was possible, and I wanted to try to buy some pills myself. Without difficulty I obtained a vial containing Surmontil," says a 38-year-old man to A-PRESSEN. He paid 200 kroner for 100 pills. The deal was made in the street. The vial bears the mark of a label from a drug store and the name of the patient who really should have received the medicine. The label had been torn off when the 38-year-old bought the vial, of course. There are indications that the pills are medications legally prescribed by physicians. Instead of using the pills themselves, some patients sell them to drug abusers. Whether some of the tranquilizers sold in the street in Trondheim originate at Reitgjerdet Hospital is for the time being uncertain. /Text/ /Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 24 Oct 81 p 3/ 11,256

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